Friday, February 24, 1978
Phalguna 5, 1899 (Saka)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 24, 1978/Phalguna 5, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Examination of declarations of Tenderers of High Currency Notes

+

*62. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the first results of the examination of the declarations of persons who tendered high currency notes as a result of demonetisation;

(b) the number of declarations which *prima facie* have shown unaccounted money and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the positive evidence of salutary effect of demonetisation on the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The scrutiny of the declarations is still in progress. Evidence gathered so far indicates substantial evasion of tax in a number of cases. Further enquiries are being made. Appropriate action will be taken to bring unaccounted income to tax. Penal proceedings will also be initiated wherever warranted.

(c) The impact of the measure of demonetisation of high denomination notes on the ecnomy of the country, is being studied.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, there are several questions on this subject. If you take all of them together, it would be better.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It will give opportunity for..... (*Interruptions*) I thought of it. But then there will be some difficulty.

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: In the written reply, it is stated that evidence gathered so far indicates substantial evasion of tax in a number of cases. But I want to know the quantum of tax evasion and also the number of such cases. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give a few names and also the approximate amount of evasion?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, this is still under investigation and it would not be proper to my mind to mention names.

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: The hon. Minister could give a few names.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot give the names now because it is already under investigation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: At least quite a few cases are there in which we have thought it necessary to go into. Immediately it cannot be said that the case against them has been established; it is a matter of suspicion that these are cases where there might have been evasion. It is not as if the fact

has been established. I would urge that at this stage to make me say who are the persons whose things you are suspecting would not be proper.

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: The matter has been leaked out sufficiently in advance according to some newspaper reports that some rich persons had transferred their thousand rupee notes and five thousand rupee notes into hundred rupee notes and nobody from the Government had denied the veracity of those reports. Secondly, have Government any proposal to devalue 100 rupee notes?

MR. SPEAKER: Even if they have, will they tell you now?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The answer to the second part is definitely that the government have no such proposal. As regards the first part, there has been no leakage of information about this, as far as I know. I do not think that it was known; as far as I can say, indeed I am fairly certain about it that there has been no leakage of information at all. It came completely as a surprise, that is our information. If you say that there has been leakage then I should very much like to know what your information is and I shall follow it up.

MR. SPEAKER: A number of notes have passed hands and changed into lower denominations, somehow it had been managed, that is his question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not see how high denomination notes can be passed over or change hands.

श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बड़े नोटों के विमुद्रीकरण के बाद भी बहुत सा रुपया काले धन के रूप में देश में व्याप्त है ; यदि हां, तो उस को निकालने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय सोच रही है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: From this we crtainly cannot know what quantum of black money there would be in the country.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the income-tax department was involved in the matter of investigating into the bona fides of persons who had deposited high value denomination currency notes and whether the income-tax department was also directed to complete its investigation within a sepecified time limit of three months? In this context may I know whether the income-tax department made any such investigation and if so the number of investigations and the results thereof?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: These investigations will take time, no time-limit can be given in such matters, we can only say: do it as speedily as possible .... (*Interruptions*) copies of these declarations go to the income-tax people and they look at them and they will do this if it appears to them that the information is such as needs following up further.

The precise number of cases in which they would be following up, we may not know.

MR. SPEAKER: One may be done quickly, another may take time.

श्री भागीरथ भवंर : क्या सरकार के पास इस बात का हिसाब है कि देश में जो हजार हजार और पांच पांच हजार के नोट थे उन नोटों में से कितने नोट अभी तक नहीं भुनाए गए और सरकार के पास उन लोगों की सूची होगी कि जिन के पास हजार हजार और पांच पांच हजार के नोट थे और उन्होंने उन को अभी तक नहीं भुनाया ? अगर उन्होंने नहीं भुनाया तो उन नोटों का क्या हो रहा है और इस संबंध में क्या कोई और जांच की जा रही है ?

दूसरे, जैसा अभी कहा गया कि काला धन सौ के नोटों के रूप में भी छिपा हुआ है तो क्या सौ के नोटों को बन्द करने के लिए सरकार कोई विचार कर रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is outside the question. You can answer the first question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The high denomination notes that have not been surrendered, those notes have ceased to be currency and therefore, they have no value now at all. If the persons who had not so far surrendered their high denomination notes, tender it today they would be just pieces of paper. That is the situation.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: How many were in circulation and how many were not surrendered?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not in a position to tell you as to how many were not surrendered. But I can certainly give you the figures as to how many high denomination notes were in circulation. About Rs. 120 crores in thousand rupee notes, about Rs. 10 crores or so in five thousand rupee notes and a smaller amount in ten thousand rupee notes, in all it was Rs. 146 crores. I am not in a position to tell you as to how many were surrendered in each of these denominations. But the total amount which was in circulation was of the order of Rs. 146 crores.

DR. KARAN SINGH: How much has been surrendered?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am saying that I have not yet got the final figures and that is why I am not able to give them. Whatever information I have, I am giving them.

श्री भागीरथ भवंर : माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं ने यह भी जानना चाहा था कि क्या जिन लोगों के पास ये नोट हैं उन की सूची शासन के पास है और अगर है तो उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: You have put your question. You cannot go on.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I may tell you, the total amount of notes surrendered by the public, the present figure is about Rs. 61 crores.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The Government has resorted to demonetisation in order to curtail the blackmoney as well as inflation. I think it has not had any desired effects. I want to know whether, after declaring the notes of thousand rupees, five thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, there is any possibility for surrendering more currency notes and whether the Government will come forward and give some more time to persons who are still keeping it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The answer is 'No'.

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सौ से ऊपर के नोटों का विमुद्रीकरण किया गया है तो सौ से ऊपर के नोटों की कुल कितनी संख्या प्रचलन में थी और उसमें से श्रेणीवार कुल कितने नोट वापिस आ चुके हैं ? दूसरे क्या यह बात सही है कि जिन बड़े बड़े लोगों के पास घरों और बैंकों में काफी रुपए पड़े हुए थे उन्होंने कमीशन देकर मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों के द्वारा उन नोटों को सरकार को वापिस कराने की बात सोच रखी थी—क्या यह बात शासन की जानकारी में आई है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is quite possible that people may have used smaller individuals to take a small number of such notes, but in the form that had been prescribed, each person has to show how he came in possession of those notes, why he had those notes, etc. Therefore, when all these are scrutinised we shall know the facts and then only other notes will be given in exchange.

Defective equipment at Airports responsible for Air Accidents

63. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that defective equipment at the airports is largely responsible for a large number of air accidents and near accidents; and

(b) particulars of survey, if any, made in this regard and the remedial action taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Equipments installed at airports are constantly being checked and monitored against malfunctioning. In case of any malfunctioning, the defective equipment is withdrawn from service for carrying out any repair and alternative serviceable equipment is pressed into service.

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: The minister has replied that it is not because of defective equipment. Is it because of the defective engines in the planes or the inefficiency of the pilots or improper training of the pilots in our country. What steps have been taken so far to improve the airport equipment as suggested by the public? Is there any suggestion put forward to the ministry?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Since 1973 out of the 114 notfiable accidents that took place, none of them according to the court of inquiry or committee of inquiry or inspector of accidents, was attributed to the malfunctioning of the navigable aids. The accidents were mainly because of some lapse on the part of the pilot or bad weather and such other things. So far as the improvement of the existing navigational aids is concerned, three committees had been constituted. Firstly the Saigal Committee went into the navigational equipment in international airports. The Khosla Committee went into the equipment in domestic airports. Lastly the Tata Committee went into the reports submitted by the first two Committees They were asked to suggest what equipment should be purchased and what should be phased out. The Tata Committee recommended that equipment to the tune of Rs. 60.37 crores should be phased out in a number of years. Out of this, in 1978 we are expecting equipment to the tune of Rs. 81 lakhs. We have already placed order for equipment to the tune of Rs. 3.21 crores, which is pending. Also, further equipment to the tune of Rs. 11.15 lakhs is under consideration. In this manner we are phasing out the old equipment and adding new equipment wherever necessary.

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Though it is not directly connected, may I know whether there is any proposal have an aerodrome in Salem in Tamil Nadu?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, equipment is important at all airports, but particularly at the international airports where the density of national and international traffic is very high. So, the International Airports Authority of India was seized with a comprehensive proposal to construct modren terminals in these four international airports so that the facilities available here would equal the best in the world. So, would the hon. Minister be kind enough to tell us why the International Airports Authority seems to have become defunct or gone underground? What has happend to all these proposals to set up new terminals because unfortunately we are falling behind every day as far as international standards are concerned? Would he kindly assure the House that he will try and revive those projects and pro-

posals and see that these four international airports are brought up to international standards?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I can assure that the International Airports Authority, for the credit that the hon. Member took that it was constituted during his Ministership, has not fallen just behind. It is doing its duty and for the information of the hon. Members I may inform that so far as equipping the international airport of Delhi on the modern lines is concerned, it is being taken up in the Sixth Plan. Regarding equipping other airports, it is subject to the resources and regarding the provision of needs and necessities, we shall definitely take it up as early as possible.

SHRI ANANT DAVE: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that in case of any mal-functioning, the defective equipments were withdrawn from service for carrying out any repairs and alternative serviceable equipment is pressed into service. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister in how many cases the major defective equipments were withdrawn and at which airports this type of repair was made.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that no accident has taken place because of defective equipment.

SHRI ANANT DAVE: He stated in his reply that defective equipments were withdrawn. He has admitted.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: It is a continuous process. Whenever we see that the equipment has gone out of order, we will withdraw. I have already stated how we are phasing out to replace the old equipment and also to commission the new one.

श्री युवराज : यह ठीक है कि विमान दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए उपचारात्मक कार्यवाहियां की गई हैं, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो विमान दुर्घटनायें अभी तक हुई हैं, क्या उन की छानबीन से ऐसा पता लगा है कि डिफक्टिव इक्विपमेन्ट की वजह से दुर्घटनायें होती हैं ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जैसा मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है—जो 114 दुर्घटनाएं हुई थीं, उन में एक भी दुर्घटना किसी भी तरीके से नवीगेशनल—एड्स के कारण नहीं हुई थीं।

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any tracking radars have been installed at all airports used by Indian Airlines.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether any tracking radars have been installed in all airports.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I cannot say with certainty. But whatever equipments are necessary under the ICAO standards, they are installed at the international airports and also domestic airports according to the standards of the DGCA.

MR. SPEAKER: Specifically he wants to know whether you have installed tracking radars in all the airports.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: Both weather radars and tracking radars.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: For that, I require notice.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, while it is heartening to note that no accident has taken place because of what the Minister says no defective equipment of navigational aids at various airports may I know whether he is aware of the fact that a number of accidents have been averted merely because of God's grace and for his information I may tell him that a number of airports in India including Ahmedabad airport suffer from a number of inadequacies. It is one thing to say 'not equipped properly' and another thing to say 'inadequate'. My

question, therefore, specifically is whether he is satisfied about the safety of passengers including Members of Parliament who come from Ahmedabad and go to Ahmedabad—including the Prime Minister, and the Finance Minister not to talk of my poor self? Is it a fact that some of these equipments and facilities are far from adequate and far from satisfactory? Will he see to it—I am in support of Dr. Karan Singh's point —that he spends progressively more money on getting things corrected as early as possible?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I can assure the Member—as I said we are phasing out things and—that we will put in more and better instruments.

Decision on Treatment of Foreign Companies at par with Indian companies for Lending Purposes

*SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has lifted curbs on commercial banks' lending to foreign companies operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to treat all the foreign companies which have reduced their non-resident interest to 40 per cent under FERA at par with Indian Companies for lending purposes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b) No. Sir, Commercial banks have to apply the usual credit guidelines and criteria while making advances to foreign companies operating in the country. However, so far these advances were made on an annual basis conditional on the final decisions on applications made by these companies under Section 28 and 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. Since decisions on a large number of applications under Sections 28 and 29 have already been taken, authorised dealers have been permitted to grant loans/overdrafts without prior approval of the Reserve Bank, but after applying the necessary checks and credit guidelines.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Provisions of Section 26(7) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 restricting loans to or deposits with foreign companies do not apply to companies which have less than 40 per cent non-resident interest.

SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Is the extension being given by RBI for facilities, loans and overdrafts from the banks for one year in favour of foreign companies which have still not complied with the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act? If so, how many such companies are there; and what is the reason for delay in the completion of processing their cases?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I have already said in my main reply, this permission is being given from year to year, until such time as the Reserve Bank has cleared these companies under Sections 28 and 29. The moment the companies ar Indianized, and their foreign-shareholding goes down to 40 per cent or below 40 per cent, they don't have to seek permission from the Reserve Bank. They can go under the normal procedures, borrow money, overdrafts etc.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: What is the policy of the Government in regard to the finances being supplied by the banks? It appears that while you have told that we are getting foreign money i.e. by inviting multi-nationals we are getting foreign capital, the actual position is that they are using our money and our advances. Is the Government aware of this problem? Are they putting any pressure on the foreign companies to get their credits

from their own sources, rather than utilize our money for the development of their industry?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This question does not arise here. These are companies established. The question is with reference to companies which are established in this country: and as companies functioning in this country, they are entitled to borrow money from banks so long as they fulfil various conditions....

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I am not talking only about companies having 40 per cent foreign shares. There are companies which have 60 per cent shareholdings.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Even others. I am saying that any company which has been established so far in this country is entitled to borrow money from banks. The difference is this: under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, they have now to obtain sanction from the Reserve Bank; and this sanction is being given from year to year until such time as they bring down their holding according to Reserve Bank's direction. The moment they do this, they become Indian companies.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: My question has not been properly answered. What I wanted to know was, in view of the Government's invitation to the multi-nationals on the plea that they are giving the use of foreign capital to this country, how do you square it up with the supply of Indian capital for development.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is no invitation extended to any multi-national company.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: There are several foreign companies which have branches in India in the name of servicing, but they are actually doing business and rapatriating the profits to their original home Are such companies also advanced loans or not?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: They would be entitled to borrow money from the banks in the ordinary way.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: It is reported that the foreign banks operating in our country are discriminatory in their credit policies to our entrepreneurs and indigenous companies. Are the Government aware of this situation? Have Government received any complaints that while these foreign banks are lending large sums of money to multi-nationls, they are not giving adequate loans to local companies?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not strictly arise out of the main question which deals with loans given to them. You are asking about loans from them.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: It is linked to the larger complex problem.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have no information that there has been any discrimination practised by foreign banks in this country in regard to their policy of granting loans.

Engineering Export Targets

*65. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that engineering export targets may not be reached this year due to prolonged labour unrest in the Bombay region; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The export of engineering products estimated during April—December 1977 is Rs. 430 crores as

against Rs. 363 crores in the comparable period of 1976. The net outstanding contracts after adjusting exports till December 1977 are Rs. 494.45 crores as compared to Rs. 459.33 crores for the same period last year.

As per assessment by and large the target of Rs. 650 crores fixed for 1977-78 would be achieved. The Engineering Export Promotion Council is of the view that the reduction in the rupee realisation on account of the dollar exchange fluctuations has adversely affected the export earnings. It may not be realistic to attribute the shortfall, if any, in achieving the export target to the labour situation in the Bombay region.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am sorry to say that the Minister in his reply has been evasive. The national average for engineering exports is Rs. 55 crores, out of which the share of the western region is Rs. 30 crores. That has been falling and in December it has fallen to Rs. 20 crores. Upto October the export was short of target to the extent of Rs. 50 crores and the situation has been deteriorating ever since. In the context of that, what is the logic and rationale behind the optimism that the targets of engineering exports this year would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): As has been stated in the reply, we have already achieved the target of Rs. 494 crores by the end of December 1977. The target for the whole year for the engineering industry is of the order of Rs. 650 crores. Having regard to the present growth rate it is possible to achieve this target. Of course, but for the unfortunate strike and labour situation in Bombay, it would have further helped in crossing that target.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I repeat my original assertion that production has fallen.

Formerly we have seen that when an export-oriented industry faces labour unrest, the Union Commerce Ministry intervenes. During the jute strike, the Union Commerce Ministry took a direct interest in negotiating between the jute mill owners and the labourers. So, when such big companies in Bombay like Larsen & Tubro and Kirloskar closed, and when a Janata Party M.P. had circulated a letter to all MPs. alleging that some strikes had taken place in Mukand and that it was affecting the engineering industry as a whole, may I know whether the Union Commerce Ministry has taken any initiative to sit with the Labour Minister and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra as also the engineering unions and the owners and proprietors of the engineering firms to resolve this dispute so that the export target might be reached?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Of course, I have discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra not once, but at least on two or three occasions, but I must say that the subject matter falls under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour or the Minister of Industry. So far as the jute industry is concerned, that was very much attached to the Commerce Ministry earlier and naturally I could take the intitiative. Today these industries being directly under the charge of the Minister of Industries naturally it is his jurisdiction, but I have discussed this matter with the Ministers concerned and also with the Chief Minister and Labour Minister of Maharashtra and I have requested them also to intervent immediately because it is going to affect our production and also our exports.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: He has spoken some truth, but he should not try to defend the Ministry. Mr Saugata Roy is in the opposition, but would like to support him. This country has suffered huge loss of production becnuse there are unwarranted lighting strikes in the country. In the Thana—Belapur belt there is loss

of production of Rs. 101 crores. The Minister can very well say that the targets are achieved, but something more could have been achieved if there had been no strikes. So, the House would like to know what the actual loss of production is.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Firstly I do not deal with this matter, secondly I require notice.

करों की बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये उपाय

*66. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान करों की बकाया राशि कितनी थी;

(ख) इन बकाया राशियों को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) इन बकाया राशियों को वसूल करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण है?

THE MINISTER OF FINANACE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). T statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Arrears of Income-tax (Including corporation tax) as on 31-3-1977	Rs. 973·56 Crores (Gross)
	Rs. 569·84 Crores (net)
Wealth Tax	Rs. 52·75 Crores (Gross)
	Rs. 33·82 Crores (Net)
Gift Tax	Rs. 5·39 Crores (Gross)
	Rs. 3·91 Crores (Net)
Estate Duty	Rs. 15·56 Crores (Gross)
	Rs. 9·23 Crores (Net)
Central Excise Duty	Rs. 122·47 crores
Customs Duty	Rs. 6·64 Crores
Foreign Travel Tax	Rs. 61·21 lakhs

In respect of arrears of Direct Taxes suitable steps are taken by the concerned authorities for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the various Direct Tax laws which include attachment of moneys due to the defaulters, attachment of immovable and movable properties, imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax, and levy of interest for delayed payment of tax.

Steps taken for collection of arrears of Central Excise duties inclde arrears drive by special squads of officers. measures for expeditious adjudication of cases and disposal of appeals/revisions by the concerned authorities, as well as certificate action to get the arrears collected through State Revenue authorities. Similar certificate action is also resorted to for collecting arrears of customs duty.

The main reasons for delay in realisation of the arreas under the Direct Tax laws include:

(i) Amounts pending settlement of double taxation relief;

(ii) Amounts due from companies under liquidation;

(iii) Amounts due from persons who have left India or are otherwise not traceable;

(iv) amounts disputed in appeals; and

(v) amounts under process of recovery where assets have been attached but not yet sold due to various reasons.

The delay in collection of Central Excise arrears is mainly attributable to cases pending in adjudication, appeals/revisions or in courts of law, while the customs arrears are delayed mainly for the reason that recovery through certificate action is a slow procedure, besides the delay due to protracted court proceedings.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या सरकार यह बताएगी कि सब से ज्यादा बकाया किस इंडस्ट्रियल हाउस पर है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry, I have not got that information. The question is: (a) the amount of arrears of taxes during 1976-77; (b) the steps being taken by Government to realise these arrears.

MR. SPEAKER: Part (b) is there. You ought to be able to answer.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have got the information now. In the Bajoria-Jalan group there is one company, the Howrah Trading Co., from which the dues are about Rs. 26 crores. There are whole lots of companies, I can give you the list if you like.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Please do not pass it over because it is a very vital matter.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Do you want to know all the names?

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a long list, you have to place it on the Table.

This is a list of 63 cases with tax arrears exceeding 10 lakhs.

MR. SPEAKER: Please lay this list on the Table.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : जिन-जिन लोगों पर यह राशि बकाया है, क्या सरकार उसकी वसूली के लिए कोई समय निश्चित करेगी और निश्चित समय में अगर वह राशि अदा न करें तो क्या उनकी प्रापर्टी अटैच करने का इरादा सरकार रखती है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All these steps including the attachment of their property are taken in the ordinary way but we have to proceed under the law step by step. I have already indicated in the statement the steps which are being taken. First the demand notice is served in order to recover the tax and for that certain amount of time is to be given. Then attachment and sale of the defaulter's immovable property is another steps. These steps have been taken in regard to a large number of people but in each case the steps have to be taken in accordance with the law.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि 43 केसेज ऐसे है जिनकी तरफ एरियर एक करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा बकाया है और इस तरह टोटल करीब 250 करोड़ रुपए है और यह करीब 3 साल से 11 साल हो गए, बाकी चला आ रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे जो बड़े लोग हैं जिनकी तरफ एक करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा वसूली का रुपया है, जबकि इनकम टैक्स में आपको अथौरिटी है कि उनको प्रोसीक्यूट किया जाए, उनकी प्रापर्टी अटैच की जाए, उनको हौल-अप किया जाए, तो क्या उस सैक्शन के तहत इन 43 केसेज में से किसी एक के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की गई है ? यदि नहीं की गई है तो क्यों नहीं की गई ?

SHRI H. M. PATEI: The hon. Member must be well aware that in all cases all such steps are being taken. But he should also know that the person concerned can go to the court

and obtain stay orders. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is explaining the difficulties in implementing the provisions of law.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Has any procecution notice been issued against any one out of these 43? Then other things come in. Whether property attachment notice has been issued against any one out of 43.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: About these 43, I cannot say. (*Interruptions*) If the House wants an answer, I shall certainly obtain it and place it on the Table of the House. I have no objection to that .

श्री रूप नाथ सिंह यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब छोटे-छोटे किसानों और छोटे-छोटे ऋण वालों की गिरफ्तारी कर ली जाती है और बड़े-बड़े लोगों को छोड़ देते है तो इसका क्या कारण है? अगर कानून में कोई ऐसी त्रुटि है तो क्या सरकार उस कानून को बदलकर कुछ सख्ती करेगी और उनके साथ कोई रियायत नहीं करेगी?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already stated that action will be taken under the law against persons against whom taxes are due. But he wanted to know specifically whether in any particular case out of 43 action was taken. To that I said that I must find out.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: In spite of the present methods which are being adopted to realise these dues, the capitalists are more successful in not paying the dues. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of amending the present law so that they can be put behind the bar and they can be punished if they do not pay their dues? We are only interested in that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is a suggestion which I will take into consideration.

श्री हूकम देव नारायण यादव : हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि देश के सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान कानून होगा और सभी को एक सा न्याय दिया जाएगा। बिहार के गांवों में अगर किसी किसान पर 100 रुपए बाकी है, तो उस का बैल, गाय-भैंस, चौखट-किवाड़, थाली-लौटा तक जब्त कर लिया जाता है। लेकिन जिन पूंजीपतियों की तरफ करोड़ों रुपए बाकी है, उन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तरह सरकार संविधान की इस भावना का निरादर कर रही है या नहीं कि सभी के साथ समान व्यवहार होना चाहिए। इन लोगों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं हो रही है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know precisely the question that he has asked.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : कोई जबाव नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्रियों को हिदायत करें कि वे तैयार हो कर आया करें यह क्या तरीका है?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This may be postponed to some other day..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not got the information. We go to the next Question.

श्री हूकम देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जबाव दिलवाईये। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: He will place the information on the Table of the House.

Visit of Chinese Delegation to India

*67. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese Delegation officially visited India and participated in an Engineering Fair and in other Fairs, if any, recently;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the said Delegation had also held any deliberations with him and his officials and/or other agencies of the Government of India; and

(d) if so, broad indications of the subjects discussed and the areas covered at the said deliberations and with what concrete results, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) A delegation of four Chinese National Import and export Corporations is visiting India now. As a part of their programme, the delegation visited the Indian Engineering Trade Fair, held recently in New Delhi

(b) The delegation is visiting this country at the joint invitation of four public sector companies, viz. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. whose representatives had visited the last Chinese Export Commodities Fair at Kwangchow.

(c) The delegation had no deliberations with the Commerce Minister. The delegates made a courtesy call on Commerce Secretary. They also had discussions with the host public sector companies as well as with export promotion councils and apex bodies of trade and industry.

(d) The discussions covered the range of activities of the host and guest corporations and the nature of items imported and exported by them with a view to identifying areas of mutual interest for development of two-way trade. The visit is of a goodwill nature and discussions have been exploratory so far.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I do not want to take the advantage of seeking your guidance and ask a third question. There is, however, one difficulty which faces me on this Question. You will see that my Question is regarding Chinese Delegation which has been visiting our country this month. On this very subject, in the last session, a Question was put to the Commerce Minister, Shri Mohan Dharia, and he and his colleague answered it. That is the basis of my Question today. But I find in today's Order Paper, item No. 8 which says:

> "Shri Arif Baig to make a statement correcting the answer given on the 23rd December, 1977 to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 533 by Shri Prasannbhai Mehta regarding visit of Chinese Delegation to India."

I do not know what the correction is. How am I to frame my supplementaries today? That may be given to me.

I am not only inviting his attention. This is unfortunate.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): For the information of the hon. Member, last time, it was not a major amendment. The names of the delegations, the names of the public sector undertakings were mentioned, which were six. In-

stead of that, one is not to be counted. It is a very minor amendment.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: Since the House knows that trade was suspended practically to a zero level in early sixties between China and India and since this is the first time that a Chinese official delegation has been visiting our country for exploring the possibility of re-establishing and strengthening trade and commerce between the two countries, may I know, apart from the information which has been given in the statement; which are the cities which the delegation has visited so far in our country and whether the said delegation, some of them, did visit Ahmedabad on February 15 and 16? May I also know whether an order worth Rs. 8 crores has already been placed with the Gujarat Steel Tube Company by the said visiting Chinese Delegation to India?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, this is the delegation visiting our country on the basis of the invitation extended by the public sector undertakings like STC and MMTC. Whether it is called an official delegation or otherwise, I leave it to the House to decide. But, in the reply I have said that they are visiting our country on the basis of invitation extended by our public sector undertakings. It is true that this delegation has visited several cities including Ahmedabad. Today, at this time itself, their final round of talk is taking place. So, it is difficult for me to say at this stage what would be the transactions, what would be the orders we place, what would be acceptable or would not be acceptable. But I can say one thing and it is this. This visit has helped in understanding the Chinese counter-parts, what are the products that are being manufactured here, what are the developments that are taking place. I have no doubt that this will help in having better relations between our two countries.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In reply to part (d) of the question, the Minister has said in the statement, in the last two lines, "The visit is of a goodwill nature and discussions have been exploratory so far." He has said that it is very satisfactory. Now, in view of the fact that the Chinese expertise in industrial and technological field is rapidly growing and it is also equally true to a large extent of our own country, in view of the larger context and fact of goodwill relationship between India and China getting restored, and also with regard to Shri Mohan Dharia's own answer to a supplementary in the last session that the Government of India *viz.* the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce are jointly looking into this matter of expanding relations, is it a fact that the Chinese Government have sent official invitation for an official or a non-official visit by the Prime Minister of India and by the Foreign Minister of India to Peking? Is it also a fact that a Chinese Delegation consisting of 12 members led by Mr. Wang-Pin-Kio, President of the Chinese Peoples' Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries is visiting India next month for two weeks? Is it also a fact that a high-power FICCI team is also going to China for the same purpose? What is the net result of these delegations going and coming on the general trend of commerce and trade and on the larger issue of improving relations between China and India and to make them stable and normal?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I should not encroach on the fields of others including the External Affairs Minister and also the Prime Minister. So, it is very much true that when we function as a Government we function as a team. But it is true that we have been trying to develop friendly relations to understand what are the products that are being manufactured and how we can develop our trade; and it is in this context that various teams will be coming or going. All these efforts will

be made. The House will please appreciate that some time may be required. This is a process which has started. All efforts are being made, so that both the countries should be in a position to serve their mutual interests and to extend their trade activities.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He has not replied to my questions. Let him say whether the Chinese Delegation is visiting India next month, whether FICCI is going there in April and whether the Chinese Government have invited our Prime Minister or Foreign Minister.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the commerce side is concerned, I can certainly say and I did say that several delegations would be coming and going including perhaps that of FICCI.

So far as the invitation to the Prime Minister is concerned, unfortunately I do not get the letters received by the Prime Minister.

SHRI PRASANNABHAI MEHTA: May I know in what items the Delegation has shown interest, traditional and non-traditional items, for their import purposes and export purposes, from our public sector as well as private sector?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The items in which interest was expressed for import into China include machinery, minerals and metals like iron ore, industrial and light engineering goods, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, shellack, rubber, etc. The items suggested for import into India include zinc, mercury, antimony, silk yarn, tungsten, newsprint and some chemicals. These are the areas of interests.

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चाइनीज के साथ जो हमारे सम्बन्ध बन्द थे उसका कारण यह था कि चाइना ने हम लोगों की हजारों वर्ग मील जमीन पर दखल कर लिया था तो क्या हमारी हजारों वर्ग मील जमीन पर उनका दखल रहते हुए जो गुडविल मिशन शुरु कर रहे हैं उसका मतलब यह है कि हम रिकंसाइल कर रहे हैं कि जो ले लिया, भले ही ले लिया अब उसकी कोई जरुरत नहीं है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Prime Minister has made it very clear that, so far as the land which has been occupied by China is concerned, we will not like to reconcile ourselves to that position. But so far as trade relationship is concerned, it is a different matter.

श्री उग्रसेन : माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से संबंधित। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात से सतर्क हैं कि चीन के लोग अपनी कूटनीतिज्ञता को आस पास, पास पड़ोस में पिंग-पांग खेल के जरिए और ट्रेड डेलीगेशन के जरिए बढ़ाते रहे हैं—क्या उनके दिमाग में यह बात है ? और क्या वे इस बात को समझते हुए व्यापार सम्बन्धी समझौता कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : जी हां।

PROF. R. K. AMIN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether, as suggested by the Chinese Delegation, trade is an instrument for diplomacy, not for economic reasons? Do we enter trade for diplomacy or for economic reasons? Also I would like to know whether the trade would be at government-to-government level or private trade here and governmnt level there

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I can only say that we should wait and see. This relationship may perhaps help in having a better understanding so far as the other aspects are concerned. We should not say anything at this stage. I am not prepared to say anything at this stage.

श्री राममूर्ति : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि चीन के द्वारा जो हमारे ऊपर

एक इंसल्ट लादी गई थी उसके रहते हुए उनसे गुडविल ट्रेड की बातें की जा रही हैं यह दोनों मामले एक साथ कैसे फिट-इन होते हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : हम ने जवाब दिया है कि हमारी पोलिटिकल रिलेशनशिप अलग बात है और हमारी उनसे जो बात चली है वह ट्रेड की बात है, उसके सिवा और कोई बात नहीं है और न हम करना ही चाहते हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scheme for beautifying Coastline from Madras to Mahabalipuram

*61. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the scheme for beautifying the coastline from Madras to Mahabalipuram for enhancing the tourist potentialities of that region;

(b) the cost of the scheme and the time span of completion; and

(c) the relative responsibilities of the Central and State Governments and the Central assistance—financial, administrative and technical—proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a). The Central Department of Tourism has no scheme for beautifying the coastline from Madras to Mahabalipuram.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बड़ी राशि के मुद्रा नोटों को मजदूरों के माध्यम से नकदी में बदला जाना

*68. **श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विमुद्रीकरण के बाद चोर बाजारी करने वालों ने अपने बड़ी राशि के नोट मजदूरों और छोटे किसानों के माध्यम से नकदी में बदलवाये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रकार नकदी में बदलवाये गए नोटों के बारे में जांच करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). ऊंचे मूल्य के बैंक नोटों को बदले जाने के लिए पेश करने से संबंधित निर्धारित घोषणा फार्म में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ घोषणा कर्त्ता के लिए ऊंचे मूल्यों के नोटों में नकद राशि रखने का कारण बताना और यह बताना आवश्यक है कि वे नोट उनके पास कहां से आए। इस सम्बन्ध में दी गई सूचना की जांच की जा रही है; बड़ी रकमों के सम्बन्ध में की गई घोषणाओं की पहले जांच की जा रही है।

Raids on the House and Industrial Units of Chairman, Rainbow Steel Ltd.

*69. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the house and industrial units of Chairman of the Rainbow Steel Ltd., who was one of the Directors of Maruti Ltd., have been raided in the month of January, 1978; and

(b) if so, how much black money and false accounts have been detected and the steps Government are taking to bring such malpractices to book?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). During January, 1978, the Income-tax Authorities conducted search and seizure of operations at the house of Shri Vidya Bhushan, Chairman of Rainbow Steels Limited and the premises of this company and various

connected parties. As per information presently available, these operations have resulted in seizure of cash Rs. 7,100/- jewellery worth Rs. 1,42,634/- besides fixed deposit receipts and pronotes of the value of over Rs. 2,35,000/- Books of account and documents have also been seized. The contents of two bank lockers, which have been sealed, are yet to be inspected.

Investigations are in progress. Appropriate action under the law will be taken against persons found guilty of tax evasion.

Amendment of COFEPOSA to check Smuggling

*70. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to amend the COFEPOSA to make it an effective instrument for checking smuggling and economic offences and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what steps have so far been taken to take action against persons involved in economic offences under the above Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir. The provisions of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 are quite adequate for its purposes.

(b) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling activities Act, 1974 provides for preventive detention of persons with a view to preventing them from smuggling or from indulging in activities prejudicial to conservation or augmentation of foreign exchange. Persons found to be involved in such activities have been, from time to time, detained under and in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Proposal to change the Export Policy Resolution, 1970

*71. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the Export Policy Resolution of 1970 and introduce a new export policy in tune with its declared socio-economic objectives;

(b) whether Government have worked out any plan to encourage employment generation by increasing exports of manufactured items especially those items that have a large portion of value added due to labour costs i.e. labour intensive non-traditional items; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop export of exhaustible minerals and natural resources in the long term interest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A new Export Policy Resolution is under preparation. This Resolution will reflect the thinking and the export strategy of the present Government. The resolution will explain the need for evolving export strategy with a view to maximise value-addition in export and particularly to encourage exports of labour-intensive items. Creation of additional employment is one of the important objective of Government's export policy.

(c) The expansion of the mineral sector not only helps in augmenting export earning but also in accelerat-

ing the development of backward regions in the country. In respect of minerals, which are in plentiful supply, like iron ore, every effort is made to increase our share in world trade through diversification of markets and realise higher unit values through value added exports. In respect of minerals, the supply of which is limited, consideration of conservation assumes importance. Export of such minerals will be regulated in keeping with long term interests of the country.

Recovery of Income Tax Arrears from Sterling Tea Companies operating in India

*72. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to recover the Income tax arrears from sterling tea companies operating in India which were piled up due to tax evasion by these companies; and

(b) at what stage the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). All necessary steps are being taken to recover the income-tax demands raised in the cases of the Sterling Tea Companies. These demands have been raised recently in respect of the gross commissions paid to their U.K. Secretaries and Agents. The demands are under section 201 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 which deems the payer of any amount as assessee in default, if tax was not deducted at source from such payments. The payees i.e. the UK Secretaries & Agents are taxable only on that portion of their income which is attributable to oprations carried out in India vide section 9(1)(i) of the I. T. Act, 1961. The demands are thus likely to be reduced considerably on completion of the relevant assessment of the UK Secretaries and Agents.

बड़ी राशि के नोटों का परिचालन

*73. **श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहार्ज:**
श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :

क्या वित्त मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के रिकार्ड के अनुसार, विमुद्रीकरण से पूर्व एक हजार, पांच हजार और दस हजार रुपए के मूल्य के कितने नोट प्रचलन में थे;

(ख) क्या ये सभी नोट बैंकों में जमा हो गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जमा न हुए नोटों सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) 16 जनवरी, 1978 को कारोबार बन्द होने पर 1000/-रुपए के 12.80 लाख, 5000/-रुपए के 36,300 और 10,000/-रुपए के 346 बैंक नोट चलन में थे । लेकिन ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

(ख) और (ग) . चूंकि विभिन्न बैंकों/संबंधित सरकारी खजानों से पूरी सूचना अभी नहीं मिली है, रिजर्व बैंक ने अभी उसे संकलित नहीं किया है। ब्यौरे मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दिए जाएंगे ।

Seminar Organised by Indian Statistical Workers' Organisation

*74. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a Seminar organised by the Indian Statistical Workers' Organisation in Calcutta on 19th January, 1978 where West Bengal State Finance Minister emphasised the need for State Government's control over the banks to check special favours shown to hoarders;

(b) whether according to the West Bengal State Finance Minister this control will also break the unholy alliance that now exists between the banks and profiteers; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Government have seen the news items published in some newspapers of Calcutta covering the speech of West Bengal Finance Minister referred to by the Hon'ble Member. Commercial bank lending is regulated by the Reserve Bank in the light of overall credit policy and national objectives. There is no question of special favour being shown to hoarders.

State Governments are associated in consultative proceedings through the Regional Consultative Committees in the formulation and implemention of lending programmes of the public sector banks, especially for the priority sectors.

प्रति व्यक्ति आय और करभार

*75. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दस वर्षों में (1965–66 से 1976–77 तक) प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय तथा प्रति व्यक्ति कर प्रतिशतता कितनी कितनी रही; और

(ख) प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) आर्थिक विकास के लिए अपनाए गए सभी उपायों से प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि होती है। सरकार का यह उद्देश्य है कि विशेष रूप से कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए ग्रामीण विकास के लिए साधनों का सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से निदेश किया जाए क्योंकि देश की अधिकांश जनसंख्या अपनी जीविका के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर है। विकास की नई नीति में कृषि तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कामों में काफी अधिक श्रमिकों को खपाए जाने की परिकल्पना की गई है ताकि कम से कम समय में गरीबी तथा बेरोजगारी को दूर किया जा सके। कृषि के पश्चात् आम खपत की उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने वाले ग्राम और लघु उद्योगों में ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार देने की काफी क्षमता है। उपर्युक्त नीति के अनुसार निवेश प्राथमिकताओं में परिवर्तन करने सिंचाई, उर्वरक, विद्युत, ग्रामीण सड़कों, ग्राम और लघु उद्योगों आदि में निवेश करना होगा।

विवरण

वर्ष	चालू मूल्यों के अनुसार प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (रुपए)	प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद की तुलना में प्रति व्यक्ति कर का प्रतिशत अनुपात
1965–66 . . .	425.5	14.1
1966–67 . . .	481.8	13.7
1967–68 . . .	554.4	12.3
1968–69 . . .	552.3	13.1
1969–70 . . .	597.5	13.3
1970–71 . . .	636.0	13.8
1971–72 . .	663.0	15.2
1972–73 . . .	714.0	16.0
1973–74 . . .	874.0	14.7
1974–75 . . .	1007.0	15.5
1975–76 . . .	1008.0	18.5
1976–77 . . .	1049.0*	18.8
उपर्युक्त अवधि का औसत . .	778.4	15.4

*तुरंत अनुमान

Cases of Fraud, Misappropriation of Funds and Embezzlements in Banks

*76. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the first quarter of 1977 five hundred and ninety-three cases of fraud, misappropriation of funds and embezzlements in banks have come to light;

(b) what is the total amount of money involved in these cases;

(c) whether any enquiries have been held in these cases; and

(d) what steps have been taken to curb the occurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported

that during the quarter 1st January, 1977 to 31st March, 1977 297 cases of frauds which includes cases of misappropriation and embezzlement have been reported to it by various banks. The total amount involved in these cases aggregated to Rs. 71.65 lakhs.

(c) Whenever a fraud is detected by a bank, it holds internal enquiries and appropriate action is taken against the staff found to be guilty. Depending upon the nature and magnitude of the fraud, cases are also handed over to the local police or the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation.

(d) All banks have their own books of instructions indicating the precautions and safeguards to be taken for preventive of frauds and they are constantly kept under review. In addition, all banks are required to report to R.B.I. about frauds perpetrated in their offices as soon as such frauds come to their notice. In the light of the *modus operandi* of the frauds and the nature of failure in observing the usual internal controls, the banks concerned are advised by Reserve Bank of India about additional safeguards and precautions to be taken to avoid the recurrence of such frauds.

Reserve Bank of India has also been issuing from time to time instructions to the banks indicating the nature of frauds and the safeguards that should be taken for the prevention of frauds.

Development of Tea Plantation Industry in Tripura

*77. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the possibility of considerable development of tea plantation industry in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether any assessment about the potential of this industry has been made; and

(c) whether Government are considering steps for further development of Tea Industry in cooperation with the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Techno-Economic Survey of the tea industry in Tripura has been completed and the data collected is being processed.

(c) Yes, Sir. Such steps are presently under consideration by the Tea Board of India.

Custom Haul from Ships by Dock Intelligence Unit of Bombay

*78. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was customs haul worth eight lakhs of rupees from ships by the newly formed Dock Intelligence Unit of Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). Presumably, the question refers to two seizures of contraband goods of a total value of Rs. 8,08,078 effected by the Dock Intelligence Unit of Bombay Custom House. The report received by the Government shows that on 23-1-78, during the course of baggage examination of passengers landed from 'M. V. NOOR-JAHAN', 60 packages without any

marks and left abandoned in the baggage hall were seized by the Dock Intelligence Unit on finding that the packages contained contraband textiles, wrist watches, cigrattes, television and other miscellaneous goods valued at Rs. 4,55,373. 50 packages which had been found in similar circumstances by the Dock Intelligence Unit during the course of baggage examination of passengers landed from 'M. V. Akbar', were seized on 25-1-78. These also contained contraband textiles, car radio casettes, wrist watches, calculators, gold sovereigns etc. collectively valued at Rs. 3,52,705. In both the cases, the contraband goods were seized as unclaimed. It has not been possible to find out any person connected with these goods. The question of taking action against any person has not, therefore, arisen yet.

Termination of Services of 24 Employees in the Office of Accountant General Madhya Pradesh

*79. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the office of Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh has terminated services of 24 employees on account of May, 1974 strike; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reinstate them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of reinstatement of employees, whose services were terminated for participating in May, 1974 strike is a general issue affecting not only the employees of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department but also those of other Departments. The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Trade Protocol between India and U.S.S.R.

*80. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade protocol for the year 1978 has been concluded between India and USSR;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such protocol is expected to increase trade between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details of items included therein and expected rise in percentage with comparative figures of both import and export of last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION: (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Indo-Soviet trade protocol, for 1978 envisages a total trade turnover of Rs. 1056 crores consisting of imports from USSR for around Rs. 472 crores and exports to the USSR of around Rs. 584 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The items of import from the USSR include crude oil, kerosene and diesel oil, urea and other fertilizers, chemicals, non-ferrous metals like Zinc, Nickel, Platinum, etc; cotton, asbestos, newsprint and machinery. The items of exports to the USSR include a number of non-traditional products like medicines, pharmaceutical products cosmetic goods, linoleum, tomobile storage battery, garage equipment, hand tools, computer software, steel products, wood veneers, spectacle frames, etc. and traditional products like tea, coffee, spices, hides and skins.

The expected rise in the trade trunover in 1978 over 1977 is around 15 per cent. The figures of import and export during 1974 to 1976 are shown in the statement attached.

Statement

(Rupees Million)

	1974	1975	1976
Imports	2681	3293	2532
Exports	3774	4261	4322
TOTAL	6455	7554	6854

Complaints against M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. Ghaziabad

551. SHRI R. D. RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against the Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad, U.P. for misusing and off-the-record selling procedures adopted by the said company of some important basic raw materials;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints;

(c) whether enquiries have been completed by the Government on such complaints; and

(d) if so, the report of the enquiries and steps being proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The necessary investigations into the matter are in progress. It is not considered advisable to disclose the details of the complaints or of the investigations at this stage.

Pattern of Lending for Agricultural Purposes by World Bank and I.D.A.

552. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pattern of lending for agricultural purposes by World Bank and IDA has substantially changed and the States have been asked to expand institutional credit programmes to enable a larger number of farmers to make good use of the new agricultural technology through these loans; and

(b) if so, the share of Punjab State in the total credit of 320 million dollars and mode of its utilisation by that State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No Sir. However, the amount of IDA assistance for Agricultural Credit Programmes has substantially increased and is being funded primarily through Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation lines of credit.

(b) Does not arise since there is no State-wise share prescribed for the ARDC II Programme which is under-implementation.

Arrears of Income Tax in respect of Madras Aluminium Company

553. SHRI C N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears of Income tax to be paid by the Madras Aluminium Company;

(b) the reasons for delay in prompt collection; and

(c) the steps proposed to take suitable action in respect of default?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULIFIQUARULLAH): (a) No income tax was outstanding from the said company as on 31st January, 1978.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Expenditure by I.A.C. on Staff Cars

554. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the annual expenditure incurred by the Indian Airlines on petrol etc. consumed by the staff cars for officers and vehicles used for the transport of other staff?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): Annual expenditure incurred on fuel and oil towards providing staff cars and vehicles used for transport of other staff, is approximately Rs. 26.38 lakhs.

Release of L-Base to Industry

555. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that L-Base has not been regularly released to the industry by the canalising agency, the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd., during 1977-78 against allotments to actual users for 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the detailed reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The CPC has released L- Base to the industry during 1977-78 against allotments to the Actual Users for this period according to the phased delivered schedule received from the Actual Users.

Foreign Travel Tax

556. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. John Gorman Chairman of the Board of Airlines Representatives in India has said that the Foreign Travel Tax of 12½ per cent of the total fare paid in rupees is a very expensive tax; and

(b) if so, the clarification from Indian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Government of India have not received any communication to this effect from the Chairman of the Board of Airlines Representatives.

(b) Does not arise.

Study of Incidence of Indirect Taxes on Rural and Urban Households

557. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to undertake a systematic study of the incidence of indirect taxes on rural and urban households;

(b) whether Government propose to accept the report of Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee; and

(c) whether Government have completed the consideration of the report of the above Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The question of incidence of indirect taxation on rural and urban households has been examined by the Jha Committee, whose report has been submitted to Government.

(b) and (c) Part II of the Report was received in mid-January, 1978. It is too early to indicate Government's acceptance or otherwise of the various recommendations of the Committee.

Spurt in India's Foreign Exchange

558. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise spurt in India's foreign exchange during the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st December, 1977 in comparison with the foreign exchange earned during the same period last year;

(b) reasons for the same; and

(c) whether liberalisation of imports has had an adverse or favourable effect on the exports?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) During the period 1st April 1977 to 31st December 1977, India's foreign exchange reserves recorded an increase of Rs. 1135.3 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 806.8 crores during the same period in the previous year.

(b) Changes in foreign exchange reserves represent the net outcome of the external transactions of the country. With liberalisation of the import policy and with provision of substantially enhanced levels of foreign exchange for imports of mass consumption items such as edible oils, raw cotton, other textile fibres, aluminium, cement etc., the non-food imports of the country recorded a large increase during the current year. However, the increased draft on foreign exchange reserves on this account was more than offset by favourable factors such as a reduction in food imports, an increase in exports and the sustained inflow of inward remittances.

(c) Liberalisation of imports has had a favourable effect on exports both through provision of adequate imported inputs and through maintenance of relative price stability facilitated by imports of sensitive items of mass consumption.

U.S. Economic Assistance to India

559. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a meeting of officials of US agency for International Development with Senior officials of the Economic Ministries to discuss areas where U.S. economic assistance could be availed of; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the talks and the amount of aid which Mr. John Gilligan, head of the U.S. Agency for International Development has offered to India under current foreign aid policy to the sectors like agriculture, rural development, education and health?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Mr. John J. Gilligan, Administrator of the USAID visited India between 23rd and 25th January, 1978. Mr. Gilligan had not come to negotiate any particular development projects for assistance. The purpose of his visit was to get an idea of the developmental activities in this country and to discuss the areas in which U.S. assistance could possibly be used. Mr. Gilligan had a joint meeting with Secretaries of some of the

Ministries dealing with economic matters. This meeting was intended to give him an idea of our priorities in the field of economic development.

The U.S. Administration has proposed development assistance of $60 million for U.S. Fiscal Year 1978 and $90 million for U.S. Fiscal Year 1979 in their aid presentation to the U.S. Congress. While the projects for utilising this aid are being considered, substantive decisions can be taken only after the U.S. Congress has approved the aid proposals of the Administration.

उपहार के रूप में वस्तुएं

560. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में उपहार के रूप में कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं और कितनी मात्रा में सशुल्क. अथवा निःशुल्क प्राप्त की जा सकती हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : अल्कोहलीय पेयों को छोड़ कर, खाद्य पदार्थ और औषधियों के 80 रु० तक के मूल्य के, और 40 रु० तक के मूल्य की अन्य वस्तुओं के वास्तविक उपहारों को उस स्थिति में शुल्क की अदायगी से छूट दी जाती है जब उनका आयात अलग-अलग प्राप्तकर्ताओं द्वारा डाक से अथवा हवाई जहाज से किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, कतिपय निर्दिष्ट वर्गों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा विदेशी सरकारों से प्राप्त और व्यक्ति के असबाब के अंग के रूप में आयात किये गये वस्तिविक उपहारों को भी सीमाशुल्क से छूट प्राप्त है।

ये वे रियायतें हैं जो व्यक्तियों को उस स्थिति में मिलती हैं जब उन्हें उपहार विदेशों से प्राप्त होते हैं। व्यक्तियों को दी जाने वाली इन रियायतों के अलावा, सीमाशुल्क से कुछ छूटें भी हैं जिनका लाभ निर्दिष्ट संस्थानों, संगठनों और एजेन्सियों द्वारा उस स्थिति में उठाया जा सकता है जब उन्हें विदेशों से उपहार कतिपय निर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों जैसे धर्मार्थ, राहत, नेत्रहीन और बधिर की सहायता, कला तथा संस्कृति संबर्धन अथवा गरीबों और और जरूरतमंदों के बीच मुफ्त वितरण के लिए प्राप्त होते हैं। छूट की इस परवर्ती श्रेणी में जो वस्तुएं आती हैं वे हैं खाद्य पदार्थ, औषधियां, कपड़े, कंबल, श्रवण-यंत्र, नेत्रहीनों और बधिरों के लिए व्यावसायिक सहायता यंत्र, कला और संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आशयित सामान आदि।

Cooperative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

561. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative sugar factories in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) how much amount has been provided by the Central Government to the said factories during the last three years; and

(c) whether the said amount has been spent for the purpose for which it had been provided to the factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) There are 56 cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra.

(b) A total of Rs. 519.55 lakhs has been provided to 21 cooperative sugar factories in Maharshtra during the

last three years under the Schemes of the Central Government and the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

दिल्ली कलकत्ता उड़ानों को भागलपुर रोकना

562. **डा० रामजी सिंह :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भागलपुर (बिहार) के निकट प्राचीन अंगदेश में करमचौरा, मंद्राचल, विक्रमशिला, सुल्तानगंज (अजगैबी नाथ) स्थित हिन्दू-जैन तीर्थ स्थानों को गोलाकार पर्यटन क्षेत्र में बदलना उचित नहीं समझती ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इसे पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास कार्यक्रम की योजना में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार दिल्ली से कलकत्ता की उड़ानों को इस समय सप्ताह में कम से कम तीन बार और बाद में प्रतिदिन भागलपुर रोकने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार चालू वर्ष के दौरान इन पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास पर कुछ धन व्यय करेगी; और यदि हां, तो कितना ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). क्योंकि ये स्थान मुख्यतः क्षेत्रीय महत्व के तीर्थ केन्द्र हैं, अतः इन स्थानों पर किया जाने वाला कोई भी विकास कार्य राज्य सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व होगा । अतः, इन स्थानों का केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) छोटे विमान उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, यह प्रस्ताव व्यवहार्य नहीं पाया गया है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Victimisation of Employees in the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi

563. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees have been given charge sheets in the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi while several others have been denied promotion on the basis of confidential reports during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to end the victimisation policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b) As ascertained from the ISI during the year 1977, two employees were charge-sheeted—one on the ground that he had forged the date of birth in his High School Certificate submitted to the Institution, and the other for having absented himself unauthorisedly for about one year. During the same period, two employees were not promoted because of adverse confidential reports. One related to frequent absence without justifiable reasons and the other to indifference to work and intemperate behaviour.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheme to attract Tourists from Asian Countries

564. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of tourists who visited India this Winter Season as compared to that last year, from each country;

(b) what steps were taken by Government and Indian Missions abroad to attract tourists to the country;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme for attracting tourists from Asian countries; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) During the Winter Season (October, 1977 to January, 1978), 264,743 foreign tourists visited India compared to 225, 574 during the corresponding period of 1976-77. Country-wise break-down of foreign tourist arrivals for the month of December, 1977 and January, 1978 are under tabulation. However, a comparative statement giving the country-wise break-up of tourist arrivals during October-November, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-158/78].

(b) In order to attract tourists to the country, the Department of Tourism has opened 16 tourist offices abroad, and has stationed 6 Tourist Promotion Officers based in markets having tourism potential. These offices promote tourism to India through dissemination of tourist information, distribution of tourist publicity literature, advertising campaigns, screening of films, participation in fairs and festivals, organisation of India Nights and sales seminars, participation in conferences of local and international travel trade organisations, lecture tours, slide presentations, etc. In the countries not covered by the overseas Tourist Offices, the Indian Missions undertake tourist promotion work distributing tourist publicity literature and participating in exhibitions aimed at promotion of tourism to India.

(c) and (d). Besides the normal promotional measures listed above to attract tourists through overseas tourist offices, the Department of Tourism is developing tourist facilities at major Buddhist centres for attracting a larger number of pilgrims from Buddhist countries in South, South East and East Asia. In pursuance of this it is also proposed to open a tourist office at Bangkok (Thailand) and base a Tourist Promotion Officer at Osaka (Japan) to promote a larger flow of tourists from these areas.

Besides basing a Tourist Promotion Officer at Tehran (Iran) in addition to a Tourist Office in Kuwait, the Department of Tourism has brought out tourist literature in Arabic and Persian for promoting tourist traffic from West Asia.

Travel Agents Associations of South East Asian countries are being encouraged and assisted to hold their annual conventions in India as this would afford their member-travel agents to get firsthand information about tourist facilities in India, and thereby promote a larger flow of tourists from South East Asian region. So far such conventions have been held in India by Travel Agents Associations of Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

गुजरात और सौराष्ट्र में स्थित विभिन्न हवाई अड्डों से दिल्ली के लिए सीधी विमान सेवा

565. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात, सौराष्ट्र में राजकोट, जामनगर, पोरबन्दर, केशोड, भुज, भावनगर हवाई अड्डों से दिल्ली के लिए कोई सीधी विमान सेवा नहीं है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के उपरोक्त 6 हवाई अड्डों में से केवल राजकोट से दिल्ली तक दैनिक अथवा सप्ताह में चार बार सीधी विमान-सेवा की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश की जनता के लिए राजकोट से दिल्ली तक सीधी विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था कब तक की जायगी ?

पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं। विशिष्ट स्थानों से दिल्ली के लिए सीधी विमान सेवाएं चालू करना आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा।

(ख) और (ग): जी, नहीं। राजकोट से दिल्ली के लिए सीधी सेवा चालू करना भी आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा।

राजस्थान में अफीम का उत्पादन

566. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालावाड़, कोटा, चितौड़ तथा राजस्थान के अन्य प्रमुख अफीम उत्पादक जिलों में अफीम का वार्षिक उत्पादन जिलेवार गत दो वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष अलग-अलग कितना हुआ ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों में सघन अफीम उत्पादन केन्द्र होने के बावजूद इनमें किसी भी स्थान पर अफीम शोधनशाला, अफीम जांच केन्द्र या अफीम पर आधारित उद्योग नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इनमें से किसी स्थान पर विशेष रूप से आर्थिक दृष्टि से अत्यधिक पिछड़े जिले झालावाड़ में कोई ऐसा उद्योग या कार्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों में राजस्थान के अफीम का उत्पादन करने वाले महत्वपूर्ण जिलों में अफीम का वार्षिक उत्पादन निम्नानुसार था :—

जिले का नाम	उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा 70.गाढ़ता पर मीट्रिक टनों में।	
	1975-76	1976-77
झालावाड़	142.45	98.58
कोटा	114.67	95.54
चित्तौड़गढ़	205.03	198.00
भीलवाड़ा	10.72	9.54

(ख) और (ग). जी, हां। राजस्थान में अफीम पर आधारित कोई उद्योग नहीं है। राजस्थान के झालावाड़, कोटा

और चित्तौड़गढ़ जिलों के अलावा मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में अफीम की गहन खेती होती है । गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) और नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) में बहुत पहले स्थापित किये गये दोनों अफीम कारखानों की, भारत में उत्पादित सारी अफीम की, उसके निर्यात के प्रयोजनों के लिए, प्रक्रिया करने की पर्याप्त क्षमता है । इसलिए ऐसा कोई कारखाना अन्यत्र लगाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । परन्तु, पोस्त के चीरा लगे डोडों से एलकालायड निकालने का एक संयंत्र, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के पोस्त उगाने वाले क्षेत्रों में लगाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Development of Ladakh and New Schemes for Tourists

567. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing tourist facilities for Ladakh; and

(b) whether any new schemes have been formulated to meet the demands of the tourists and develop Ladakh to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Apart from local residents converting their residences into 'Paying Guest Accommodation', no facilities on a large scale have come up for tourists at Leh, which is the main tourist destination in Ladakh.

No schemes have been taken up in the Central Sector for the development of tourism in Ladakh as it is the considered view of the Government that immediately the need is to preserve the environmental and cultural characteristics of this area, which are its main tourist attractions. To ensure this it has been suggested to the State Governments to draw up a master plan of tourism to draw up a Ladakh so that there is no despoliation of its environmental and cultural characteristics while providing tourist facilities.

It is proposed by the Government to protect the 'Gompas' which are the main tourist attractions of Ladakh.

It is also proposed by the Indian Airlines to operate an air serve to Leh as soon as suitable navigational communication and passenger handling facilities are provided at the Leh airfield.

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए बैंक आफ बड़ौदा और स्टट बैंक आफ इंडया द्वारा तैयार की गई ग्राम विकास योजना

568. **श्री सुरेन्द्र सुमन :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक आफ बड़ौदा' एवं स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया' ने मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तीन वर्षों तक पाईलट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 3 से 4 लाख रुपये वार्षिक तक ग्राम विकास का कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ताकि ग्रामों में सड़क, नाला, बिजली, पेयजल, स्कूल, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, दुर्ग्ध केन्द्र, पशु चिकित्सा आदि की व्यवस्था हो सके ;

(ख) क्या सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न बैंकों की ऐसी योजना बनाने के बारे में दिशानिर्देश देगी ;

(ग) क्या बिहार के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ग्राम विकास कार्य की दिशा में विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा ऐसी योजनाएं शुरू करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (घ) : भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह ने पथदर्शी (पायलट) आधार पर एक समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम लाग किया है जिस के अधीन उनकी लगभग 250 शाखाएं समेकित विकास के वास्ते एक-एक ग्राम को अंगीकृत करेंगी। वित्तीय व्यय अभी निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है परन्तु यह स्थानीय संभावनाओं पर निर्भर होगा। प्रथम चरण में, इन ग्रामों में कृषि और गैर-कृषि गतिविधियों के वित्त पोषित किया जायेगा। इसके बाद ग्रामवासियों को पीने के पानी, सड़कों, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों जैसी ग्राम सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं को सरकार और स्वैच्छिक निकायों के सहयोग से पूरा किया जायेगा। मध्य प्रदेश में 24 ग्राम और बिहार ; 15 ग्राम, अधिकांशतः पिछड़े जिलों में, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अंगीकृत किये गये हैं।

1978 के दौरान, बैंक आफ बड़ोदा का ग्रामीण विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार प्रत्येक में चार ग्राम विकास केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, वित्तीय सहायता केवल कृषि और ग्राम उद्योगों के विकास के लिए, विशेषतः उन छोटे ऋणकर्त्ताओं को उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी जिनके लिए यह योजना तैयार की गई है। बिहार में निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक शाखा में एक केन्द्र अवस्थित है :—

(1) उमानगर	(मुजफ्फरपुर जिला)
(2) चकुलिया	(सिंहभूमि जिला)
(3) गुलाब बाग	(पूर्णिया जिला)
(4) टिकारी	(गया जिला)

यह बैंक 1978 के दौरान देश भर में ऐसे 100 केन्द्र स्थापित करना चाहता है ?

सरकार बैंकों से निरन्तर अनुरोध कर रही है कि वे समेकित ग्रामीण विकास के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध करायें।

बिहार में नालन्दा जिले में बेरोजगार स्नातकों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

569. **श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से जनवरी, 1973 के बीच राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार के नालंदा जिले में कितने बेरोजगार स्नातकों को ऋण दिया गया और कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने गत दो महीनों से ऋण देना बंद कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) यथा सम्भव सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चोटी के बीस धनी लोगों के सम्पत्ति कर का निर्धारण

570. **श्री राघव जी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश ; सम्पत्ति-कर के निर्धारण पर चोटी के बीस धनी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है ;

(ख) उनके बारे में किस वर्ष तक के सम्पत्ति कर का निर्धारण हुआ है और इस निर्धारण के अनुसार, उनका सम्पत्ति का मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) चोटी के ऐसे दस व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर गत तीन वर्ष में सम्पत्ति छिपाने पर अधिकतम जुर्माना किया गया और प्रत्येक पर कितने रुपये का जुर्माना किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फ़िकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख). निम्नलिखित के बारे में सूचना विवरण के रूप में संलग्न की गई है :—

(i) 31 मार्च, 1977 तक किये गये धन-कर निर्धारणों के आधार पर चोटी के बीस कर-निर्धारितियों के नाम ;

(ii) प्रत्येक मामले में किया गया नवीनतम कर-निर्धारण ; और

(iii) ऐसे नवीनतम कर-निर्धारण के अनुसार प्रत्येक मामले में निर्धारित शुद्ध धन ।

(ग) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । यह सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से अभी एकत्रित नहीं की गयी है । जैसे ही यह एकत्रित एवं संकलित हो जायेगी, इसे सदन पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	निर्धारिता का नाम	कर-निर्धारण वर्ष जिसके सम्बन्ध में कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही पूरी की गई है	शुद्ध धन जिस पर धन कर निर्धारित किया गया
1	2	3	4
1.	स्वर्गीय सर जे० एम० सिंधिया (हि.अ.प.)	1961–62	5 13,10,527
2.	बड़ौदा के श्री एफ० पी० गायकवाड़	1966–67	4,35,11,210
3.	दरभंगा के स्वर्गीय श्री कामेश्वर सिंह के निष्पादक, पंडित एल० के० झा०	1961–62	4,32,53,060
4.	कच्छ के श्री मदन सिंहजी	1963–64	2,60,48,604
5.	श्री वी० डी० चौगुले	1973–74	2,47,36,190
6.	सर राम वर्मा	1973–74	2,09,30,100
7.	जयपुर के श्री भवानी सिंहजी	1969–70	1,91,67,400
8.	श्री एल० डी० चौगुले	1971–72	1;83,68,390
9.	के० एस० आर० टी० सी० पेंशन और उपदान निधि	1975–76	1,72,81,000

1	2	3	4
10.	नवानगर की राजमाता साहिबा गुलाब कुंवरबा .	1965–66	1,64,10,911
11.	नेपाल की रानी जगदम्बा कुमारी . .	1958–59	1,50,74,067
12.	श्रीमती एम० रमनम्मा . . .	1973–74	1,46,94,930
13.	परम् माननीय उच्चासीन निजाम के विविध न्यास के न्यासी	1976–77	1,46,68,400
14.	रीवां के श्री मार्तण्ड सिंहजी देव .	1974–75	1 36,46,900
15.	जयपुर के स्वर्गीय सवाई मान सिंहजी . .	1960–61	1,34,97,364
16.	के० एस० आर० टी०सा० जी० पी० निधि न्यास .	1975–76	1,09,83,600
17.	श्रीमती विजय राजे सिंधिया . . .	1967–68	1,09,34,770
18.	जयपुर के श्री जयसिंह . . .	1970–71	92,36,370
19.	श्री मिश्री लाल जैन, रांची . . .	1975–76	92,28,900
20.	जयपुर के श्री पृथ्वी राज . . .	1970–71	91,58,150

विदेशों को नमक की सप्लाई करने के लिये समझौते

571. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री बंगला देश को नमक सप्लाई न किये जाने के कारण राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानि के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 246 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से 1978 तक नमक की सप्लाई करने के लिए किन-किन देशों के साथ समझौते किये गये हैं और क्या यह सच है कि उक्त सप्लाई किये जाने के कारण हमारे देश में नमक के मूल्य में वृद्धि हो गई है और यदि हां, तो नमक के मूल्य में कितनी प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों ने नमक उत्पादकों तथा नमक पर अलग-अलग प्रकार का कर लगाया है और यदि हां, तो उन पर इस समय किस दर पर कर लगाया गया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम ने बंगलादेश, हांगकांग, सिंगापुर, मालदीव, नेपाल तथा दक्षिण कोरिया को नमक के निर्यात के लिए करार सम्पन्न किये हैं।

कुछ कारणों से, जिनमें ऊंची कीमतों पर बंगलादेश को नमक के निर्यात के लिए करार शामिल हैं, सम्पूर्ण देश में, विशेष कर पश्चिम बंगाल तथा देश के पूर्व एवं उत्तर पूर्व भागों में, नमक की कीमतों में मामूली वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकारों ने नमक उत्पादकों अथवा नमक पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया है । तथापि, नमक उपकर अधिनियम, 1953 तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नमक उपकर नियम, 1963 में यह व्यवस्था है कि 10–100 एकड़ तथा 100 एकड़ से ऊपर के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले नमक वर्क्स पर क्रमशः 1.75 रु० तथा 3.50 रु० प्रति मे० टन की दर से नमक उपकर लगाया जा सकता है । 10 एकड़ से कम क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले छोटे नमक विनिर्माताओं तथा निर्यात किये गये नमक को इस उपकर से छूट मिली हुई है ।

Administrative and Accounting Manual for Marine Products Export Development Authority

572. SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Marine Products Export Development Authority was set up;

(b) whether it is a fact that no administrative manual and accounting manual have so far been drawn up for the Marine Products Export Development Authority;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Marine Products Export Development Authority was set up in the year 1972.

(b) to (d). No administrative manual has yet been drawn up.

A Draft accounting manual has already been compiled by the Marine Products Export Development Authority.

The Marine Products Export Development Authority regulations published in the Gazette on 27-8-77 contain considerable information about service conditions and allied matters. M.P.E.D.A. has taken up the preparation of an Administrative Manual.

जोधपुर हवाई अड्डे पर जाने वाले लोगों और यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधाएं

573. **श्री आर० डी० गट्टानी** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर हवाई अड्डे पर आने वाले यात्रियों और उन्हें लेने या छोड़ने आने वाले लोगों को, हवाई अड्डे के सैनिक क्षेत्र में होने के कारण, होने वाली कठिनाइयां और असुविधाएं दूर की जायेंगी ; और

(ख) राज्य के लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा इस हवाई अड्डे के लिए एक अन्य सड़क बना दिये जाने के बावजूद लोगों को यह कठिनाई कब तक सहन करनी होगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). सिविल एन्क्लेव के निर्माण कार्य के अप्रैल, 1978 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है । जब नया सिविल एन्क्लेव चालू हो जाएगा तो स्थिति में सुधार हो जाएगा ।

छोटे तथा बड़े उद्योगों को बैंक ऋण

574. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे तथा बड़े उद्योग बैंक ऋणों की कमी के कारण अपना उत्पादन अभी तक नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये ऐसे उद्योगों को ऋण देगी ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अनुपालित वर्तमान ऋण नीति में यह दिया गया है कि उत्पादन में सहायता करने के लिये यथा संभव सहायता प्रदान की जाये जबकि साथ ही साथ यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि बैंक ऋणों का दुरुपयोग न हो। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये, बैंकों से यह कहा गया है कि वे उत्पादन, निवेश और निर्यात के लिये वास्तविक ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरी तरह पूरा करें। इसके साथ साथ छोटे पैमाने के क्षेत्र में पूंजीगत निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे ऋण गारंटी योजना के अन्तर्गत व्याप्त छोटे पैमाने के एककों को अपने सावधिक ऋणों पर 12 प्रतिशत से अधिक ब्याज की दर न वसूल करें। इसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ऋणों में दिसम्बर, 1976 से दिसम्बर, 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान 13.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह नीचे दी गई सारणी से प्रकट होता है :

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	दिसम्बर, 1976	दिसम्बर, 1977	वृद्धि राशि	वृद्धि प्रतिशत
छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग . .	1258	1589	331	26.3
मध्यम और बड़े उद्योग .	5383	5941	558	10.4
	6641	7530	889	13.4

Dilution of Share Capital by Sterling Tea Companies

575. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sterling tea companies have agreed to dilute their share capital complying with the FERA;

(b) whether the sterling tea companies have decided to merge themselves into two groups and diversifying their activities; and

(c) what are the details and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indianisation scheme of most of the sterling tea companies consists of a group of sterling tea companies merging into Indian companies formed for the purpose of taking over their existing Indian business. As of now, there are no proposals for the diversification of their activities.

(c) The indianisation proposals of the sterling tea companies are engaging the consideration of Government. In principle, Government have no objection to such method of Indianisation by sterling tea companies.

Policy for Foreign Investments for Speeding up Rural and Industrial Development

576. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise policy in force so far for foreign investments in this country to speed up industrial and rural developments and the major departures from that policy now undertaken;

(b) the concrete proposals made by the eighty member delegation of businessmen representing eight countries and the reactions of Government thereon; and

(c) the final decision taken or proposed to be taken for foreign investment steering clear of the subtle effects of foreign business imperialism?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the Statement on Industrial Policy laid on the Table of the House on the 23rd December, 1977. This statement details the shifts in emphasis in the new industrial policy and also the role assigned to foreign investment.

The Roundtable recently held by the Business International was in the nature of an informal discussion and suitable clarifications were given about the new industrial policy.

Flight of Concorde Over Indian Territory

577. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has asked the permission of Indian Government to start flights of supersonic concorde of British Airways over Indian territory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Operation of Multinational Companies in Low Priority Areas

578. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the executive representatives representing fifty five multinational companies (Business International) had detailed discussions with the Prime Minister and the Industry Minister recently;

(b) whether the multinationals insist on having greater opportunities in low priority, high profitability areas;

(c) if so, what is the Government's stand in the matter;

(d) whether the Government would do its best to oppose multinational to operate in low priority areas where Indian nationals are fully in possession of technical know-how etc.; and

(e) whether a clear demarcation of such areas will be made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). During the Roundtable arranged recently by the Business International, informal discussions were held with reference to the new industrial policy of the Government. It was clarified that foreign investment would not be permitted in low

priority areas, but would be considered in highly sophisticated areas where indigenous technology is not available.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Transfer of Seven Inspectors of the Textile Committee, Delhi who were detained under MISA

579. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven inspectors of the Textile Committee in Delhi who were wrongfully detained under MISA in 1976 during the Emergency and whose cases are under consideration by the Shah Commission were transferred on their release from detention to far-flung stations outside Delhi by the Textile Committee;

(b) the names of these seven inspectors of the Textile Committee and their present postings; and

(c) the reasons for their transfer outside Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). One Assistant Inspecting Officer and eight Inspectors of the Textiles Committee, who were detained under MISA in 1976 during the Emergency and were released from detention in February, 1977 were posted outside Delhi by the Textiles Committee, as it felt that they would feel embarrassed and face difficulties in discharging their duties in Delhi immediately on their release from detention. In fact, two of the Inspectors had asked for posting away from Delhi. The names of the concerned employees and their present posting are given below:

Sl. No.	Name	Designaion	Present Posting
1	Shri D. B. Ghosh	Inspector.	Regional Office, Surat
2	Shri R. S. Gupta	Do.	Regional Office, Surat.
3	Shri A. K. Chakraborty	Do.	Head Quarters, Bombay.
4	Sari A. Mukherjee	Do.	Regional Office, Amritsar.
5	Shri R. C. Jain	Do.	Regional Office, Sholapur
6	Shri V. B. Bhambri	Do.	Regional Office, Amritsar.
7	Shri R. Rangaraja	Do.	Head Quarters, Bombay.
8	Shri C. S. Venkatesh	Do.	Regional Office, Bangalore.
9	Shri S. N. Chatterjee	Assistant Inspecting Officer.	Regional Office, Calcutta

Fall in Iron Ore off take from the Country

580. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a substantial fall in the iron ore off take from the country during the last few months;

(b) whether this fall in off take was mainly because of a fall in import by major foreign buyers of Indian iron ore; and

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). The exports of iron ore during the current year are not likely to be lower than last year. However, there may be a short fall in the targeted level of exports because of heavy inventories with the major foreign buyers of Indian iron ore as a result of continued recession in the world steel industry.

विदेशों में भेजे गये सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल

581. **श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों के दौरान कुल कितने सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल विदेशों में भेजे गये; और

(ख) इन प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Wage Policy

582. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to redefine the existing wage policy;

(b) if so, steps taken in that direction;

(c) whether it is a fact that all disputes in respect of the wage revisions have been kept in abeyance pending the finalisation of the wage policy under consideration; and

(d) if so, the effect of such policy on the industrial relation as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Having regard to the serious distortions that have crept into the structure of emoluments of employees in public and private sector, Government have set up a Study Group on Wages, Incomes & Prices, in October 1977. According to its terms of reference, the Study Group has to prepare a draft Policy on Wages, Incomes and Prices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Hotel Accommodation for Tourists

583. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of hotel accom-

modation for the tourists in the country; and

(b) if so, the present number of hotels on the approved list and the total availability of rooms?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There is a shortage of hotel accommodation of standard suitable for international tourists at major tourist centres such as Bombay and Delhi throughout the year, and at some of the other tourist centres such as Agra, Jaipur, Varanasi, Khajuraho, Gulmarg, Hassan and Mysore during the peak tourist season.

(b) At present, there are 287, hotels on the approved list of the Department of Tourism with a total capacity of 17,831 rooms.

Political Links of Smugglers and their Associates

584. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that smugglers and their associates in different parts of the country have close links with the political persons of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute an inquiry committee to inquire into the political links of smugglers and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). Efforts are being made to unearth the political links of the smugglers. However, it would not be in public interest to give any further information in this regard at this stage.

Pricing Formula in Respect of Sale of L-Base to Actual Users

585. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the canalising agency, the State Chemical & Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Limited, is flouting the CCI&E pricing formula in respect of sale of L-Base to actual users against their allotments for the period 1977-78; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to amend the import policy so as to ensure that L-Base is available to the industry on the basis of its pricing formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir. The canalising agency has been following the policy laid down by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers only.

(b) Does not arise.

Merger of D.A. and Additional D.A. with Basic Pay in respect of Central Government Employees

586. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations are going on between the Central Government and representatives of Central Government employees for merger of D.A. and additional D.A. with basic pay in espect of Central Government employees with a view to restructuring the pay scales;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the decision taken in the matter; and

(d) if no decision has been taken so far, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The question of the merger of the dearness allowance sanctioned to the Central Government employees to cover the index average of 272 points was raised by the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) in its last ordinary meeting held on 26th|27th August, 1977. As decided in that meeting, the item has been remitted to a Committee of the Council for consideration. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Policy of Government towards I.B.M. and Coca Cola

587. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of IBM and Coca Cola figured in the talks with the representatives representing 55 multi-national companies who visited this country in the recent past; and

(b) whether there has been any change in the policy or attitude of Government towards IBM and Coca Cola after these talks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) No ,Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश के गैर सरकारी उद्योगों द्वारा राज्य से बाहर स्थित मुख्यालय में आयकर का भुगतान

588. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने गैर-सरकारी उद्योग ऐसे हैं जिनके मुख्यालय राज्य से बाहर स्थित हैं और जो आयकर भी राज्य से बाहर देते हैं ;

(ख) क्या आयकर के इस हिस्से को मध्य प्रदेश को देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा क्योंकि इस समय इन मुख्यालयों में जमा कराया गया आयकर उन राज्यों को मिलता है जिनमें वे स्थित होते हैं; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार उन्हें यह कहने पर विचार कर रही है कि वे उस राज्य में आयकर का भुगतान करें जिनमें ये उद्योग स्थित हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सदन-पटल पर रखदी जायेगी ।

Discussion with Executives representing Multinational Companies

589. CHAUDHRY BRAHM PRAKASH:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
DR BAPU KALDATY:
SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether executives representing 55 multi-national companies visited the country recently to discuss with Ministers and Officers about the foreign investment climate;

(b) the main issues discussed by these executives with him and other ministers including the Prime Minister;

(c) whether after this talk there has been some shift in the policy of the Government towards multinational companies; and

(d) the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a), (b) and (d). During the Round table arranged by the Business International informal discussions were held with Ministers and officers regarding government policies governing trade, development and investment. Suitable clarifications were given and these would have resulted in a better understanding of our basic policies.

(c) No, Sir.

Utilisation of Foreign Exchange Reserves

590. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of India's foreign exchange reserves as on 31st December, 1977;

(b) whether it is being used on *ad hoc* basis or any policy decision has been taken with a view to stimulate the economy and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much has been utilized during the current year and the specific purposes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) India's foreign exchange reserves as on 31st December 1977 amounted to Rs. 3998.3 crores.

(b) It is the policy of the Government to utilise a part of India's foreign exchange reserves to promote the overall growth of the economy within a framework of price stability. Broadly, the measures adopted are the following:—

(i) making available the full requirements of the economy for imported raw materials, components spares and equipment consistent with utilisation of indigenous productive capacity,

(ii) arranging imports of critical items oaf mass consumption in short-supply in the interest of domestic price stability; and

(iii) stimulating the growth processs of the economy by accelerating investment in dentified projects and programmes in priority areas requiring large foreign exchange.

(c) Changes in foreign exchange reserves represent the net outcome of the external transactions of the country. With liberalisation of import policy and with provision of substantially enhanced levels of foreign exchange for imports of mass consumption items such as edible oils, raw cotton other textile fibres aluminium, cement etc., the non-food imports of the country recorded a large increase during the current year. However, this was more than offset by favourable factors, such as reduction in food imports, increase in exports and sustained inflow of inward remittances. In the event, foreign exchange reserves during the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st December, 1977 showed an increase of Rs. 1135.3 crores.

High Denomination Currency Notes with Banks immediately before demonetisation

591. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected the data regarding the currency notes of the value of Rs. 1000/-, Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 10,000 demonetised on 16th January, 1978 with the nation-

alised and other banking companies immediately before the issue of demonetisation order; and

(b) if so, the details thereof currency-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Impact of Demonetisation of High Denomination Currency Notes

592. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the impact of demonetization of one thousand rupee notes and above;

(b) how many such notes were not presented to the Government after the demonetization;

(c) what was the reason for demonetization of such notes;

(d) do Government propose to demonetise the hundred rupee notes; and

(e) if not, what specific steps Government propose to take to check the black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The impact of the demonetisation of high denomination notes is being studied.

(b) The information is being collec- and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(c) The demonetisation was aimed at stopping the illicit transfer of money for financing transcations which are harmful to the economy or which are for illegal purposes.

(d) Government has no such proposal under consideration.

(e) Such steps as considered necessary by the Government are already being taken and will continue to be taken, to check and unearth the black money.

Misuse of Import Licences by Firms in West Bengal

593. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms in West Bengal who have misused the import licences during 1977 and against whom investigations are in progress or have been completed;

(b) whether some of these firms inspite of the fact that investigation against them are in progress are still misusing their import licences; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring an end to this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE and CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Complaints against 19 firms in West Bengal for alleged misuse of import licinces were registered during 1977. Out of these 2 cases were closed as nothing incriminating was found

against them. Investigations in respect of the remaining 17 cases are in progress.

(b) No such case has come to Government's notice.

(c) Does not arise.

विकासशील देशों के लिये बैंक की स्थापना

594. **श्री कल्याण जैन:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और चार अन्य गुट-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र विकासशील देशों के लिए एक बैंक की स्थापना करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) गुट-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों में पारस्परिक आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए हाल ही में बेलग्रेड में आयोजित सम्मेलन में क्या मुख्य निर्णय किये गये; और

(ग) विश्व के इस भाग में पारस्परिक आधार पर विकास-योजनाओं के बनाने और उनके क्रियान्वयन के लिए संसाधन उपलब्ध करने के लिए प्रस्तावित बैंक के योगदान का क्या स्वरूप होगा ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) से (ग). तटस्थ देशों के मुद्रा सम्बन्धी तथा वित्तीय सहयोग विषयक समन्वय दल की बैठक हाल ही में बेलग्रेड में हुई थी जिसमें उस दल ने विकासशील देशों के लिए एक बैंक की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन का कार्य शुरू करने का निश्चय किया है । अध्ययन कार्य अभी चल रहा है । इस प्रकार के बैंक की स्थापना, इसी अध्ययन के निष्कर्षों तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में सभी तटस्थ देशों के द्वारा किये गए निर्णय पर निर्भर करेगी ।

Persons died and Bodies recovered of Victims of AIR India Jumbo Jet Emperor Ashoka'

595. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died in the Air India boeing crash near Bombay in January, 1978; and

(b) the number of dead bodies recovered from the sea?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) 213 persons died in the air-crash.

(b) 93 bodies of the victims of the air crash have been recovered.

Amount of money in Circulation in High Denomination Notes

596. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money in circulation in high denomination notes before demonetisation in January, 1978;

(b) the value of notes of each denomination surrendered after the demonetisation;

(c) the value of claims that have been accepted by Government; and

(d) the approximate value of notes that have not been surrendered and stand cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) At the close of business on 16th day of January 1978, the number of bank notes in circulation was about 12.80 lakhs of Rs. 1000/- denomination valued at Rs 128 crores 36300 notes of Rs. 5000/- denomination valued at Rs. 18.15 crores and 346 notes of Rs.

10,000 denomination valued at Rs. 34.6 lakhs. This totals up to about Rs. 146.5 crores. The figures are, however, provisional.

(b) to (d). Since the complete information has not become available from all the branches of various banks|Government treasuries concerned the same has not yet been compiled by the Reserve Bank. The details will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Total number of High Denomination Currency Notes

597. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had assessed the total number of currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,000/-, Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 10,000/- as on 15th January, 1978;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank maintains the register of issue of notes of the above denominations; and

(c) if so, what were the details of their records as on 16th January, 1978 of the issue of notes of the above denominations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (c). At the close of business on the 16th day of January, 1978 the number of bank notes in circulation was about 12.80 lakhs of Rs. 1000|- denomination valued at Rs. 128 crores, 26,300 notes of Rs. 5000|- denomination valued at Rs. 18.15 crores and 346 notes of Rs. 10,000/- denomination valued at Rs. 34.6 lakhs. These figures are however provisional.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Impact of Demonetisation of High Denomination Currency Notes

598. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent demonetisation of currency notes of denominations of Rs. 1000/- and over has served the purposes which Government had in view;

(b) if so, whether Government will lay a detailed statement regarding the impact and effects of the measure on the Table; and

(c) whether there is reason to believe that only a fraction of the said notes has been surrendered to the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The demonetisation of high denomination notes was aimed at stopping the illicit transfer of money for financing transactions which are harmful to the economy or which are for illegal purposes. The impact of the measure is being studied.

(b) and (c). The details will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Amount of High Denomination Currency Notes surrendered to RBI

599. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of high denomination currency notes surrendered to Reserve Bank of India as a result of the demonetisation ordinance;

(b) the amount withheld by the Reserve Bank of India pending enquiries to be held into the source of such currency surrendered by individuals, institutions etc.; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action against persons who are reported to have burnt such high denomination currency notes, and also against persons who are still withholding this currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(c) High denomination bank notes ceased be legal tender after the promulgation of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance, 1978 on 16th January, 1978. No penal provision of the Ordinance is attracted if any such note is burnt by or is still lying with its owner or possessor. As these acts would not constitute an offence under the provisions of the Ordinance no action can be taken against such persons.

Use of Chartered Planes by Central Ministers

600. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Chartered Planes have been utilised by the Central Ministers during last four months while visiting the States out of the Capital; and

(b) whether any statement from Government was made earlier that they would not use the chartered planes and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The information is being collected, and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Transport Contracts given to Firms by MMTC

601. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of companies or firms to which Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation gave transport contract;

(b) the amount spent by these companies in respect of these contracts;

(c) whether it is a fact that one Kothari has taken a large number of transport contracts in the names of different firms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what procedure is followed in issuing transport contracts by M.M.T.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Names of Companies to which transport contarcts have been given by MMTC during 1976-77 and 1977-78 are as under:—

(1) M|s. Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation Ltd., Cuttack (State Government Undertaking).

(2) M|s. Sethi Transport, Cuttack.

(3) M/s. B. P. Syndicate, Cuttack.

(4) M|s. Eastern Roadways, Cuttack (1976-77 only).

(5) M/s. A. K. Transport, Shelkh Bazar, Cuttack-3 (engaged during 1977-78).

(6) M|s. Eastern Trading Corporation, Station Bazar, Cuttack-3 (engaged during 1977-78).

(7) M|s. Mysore Minerals Limited (State Government Undertaking), 39, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore-1 (engaged since 1968).

(b) Details of total amounts paid by MMTC to each of the above transport contractors during 1976-77 are as under:—

	Rs. Lakhs
1. M/s. Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation Ltd.	13.79
2. M/s. Sethi Transports	28.26
3. M/s. B.P. Syndicate	9.63
4. M/s. Eastern Roadways	30.27
5. M/s. Mysore Minerals Ltd.	293.10*

*This includes payment not only towards transportation but stevedoring charges as well.

(c) MMTC has not entered into any agreement with a person by the name of Shri Kothari.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Transport contractors are appointed by MMTC on the basis of competitive quotations in response to tenders.

High Denomination Notes tendered to Reserve Bank of India

602. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of high denomination notes and their value that had been tendered to the Reserve Bank in different cities in India; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the figure according to the Reserve Bank is not satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Complete information has not yet become available from all the branches of various banks/Government treasuries concerned. The details will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(b) The exact position will be known as soon as the complete information becomes available.

तस्करी के आरोपों पर गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति

603. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपातकालीन स्थिति उठाये जाने के पश्चात् तस्करी के आरोप में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनमें विदेशियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वे किस-किस देश के रहने वाले हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में तस्करी का माल कितनी मात्रा में पकड़ा गया ; और

(ग) सरकार तस्करी को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चला है कि आपात स्थिति हटा लिए जाने के बाद और 31 जनवरी, 1978 तक 1364 व्यक्तियों को, उनके तस्करी में ग्रस्त होने के कारण गिरफ्तार किया गया था। इनमें से 253 व्यक्ति विदेशी थे जो सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में उल्लिखित विभिन्न देशों के थे। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया / देखिए संख्या एल-टी** 1588/78] ।

(ख) आपात-स्थिति हटा लिए जाने के बाद और 31 जनवरी, 1978 तक लगभग 26.64 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का निषिद्ध माल पकड़ा गया था।

(ग) सरकार ने (i) निवारक और प्रवर्तन तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बना कर जिसमें अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था शामिल है, (ii) कानून के संगत उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत अभियोजनाओं का सहारा लेकर और विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी क्रियाकलाप निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के उपबन्धों का भी चुनिंदा प्रयोग करके और

(iii) विशेष मांग के माल को देश के अन्दर उचित दामों पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उपयुक्त वित्तीय उपाय करके, तस्करी को खतम करने के लिए तीन तरफ कार्यवाही शुरू की है ।

Steps taken to strengthen Development and Cooperation with Developing Countries

604. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the efforts being made to strengthen, development cooperation with other developing countries; and

(b) whether Government are also considering to expand exports marketing infrastructure in Africa, Latin America and East Asia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The steps taken to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries include conclusion of trade agreements with the countries with which India does not have such agreements regular exchange of trade delegations, participation in exhibitions/International Fairs, dissemination of commercial information among the trade in India, establishment of joint ventures, provision of experts in various fields such as industry and education establishments of Joint Commission, provision of training to the nationals of the developing countries in India, giving of gifts of capital goods and capital equipment, etc. to the developing countries and assistance for conducting feasibility studies. Various Indian companies both in public sector as well as in the private sector are making efforts to take part in the development programme of these countries either as a prime contractor or by supplying equipment and machinery for these projects.

(b) Certain organisations like State Trading Corporation, Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation, Engineering Export Promotion Council and Tea Board have set up their offices in some of these countries. India's trade missions in these countries are strengthened with additional staff as and when necessary.

Detailed studies of several foreign markets for identifying items of export and import interest, and areas offering scope for industrial cooperation are being carried out periodically by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

Report of Ghosh Committee on Irregular Advances to Kohinoor Mills Ltd., by Central Bank of India

605. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of "Ghosh Committee" appointed to investigate irregular advances and unauthorised loans to Kohinoor Mills Ltd. by Central Bank of India, Bombay;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and what action have the Government taken on those responsible for irregular and unauthorised advances; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to recover these loans or making them more secured and regular?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Governments' consideration of the Report is expected to be completed shortly and the House will soon be informed about the action proposed to be taken on the Report.

Prosecution in connection with return of High Denomination Notes

606. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who returned the high denomination notes to the banks and treasuries as on 31st January, 1978;

(b) whether any person has been prosecuted under the law;

(c) if so, the number of such persons; and

(d) the action taken against those persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(b) and (c) None, as yet.

(d) Does not arise.

Directives to Public Sector Undertakings regarding Negotiations with Unions

607. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued directives to public sector undertakings not to enter into negotiations with any Union regarding revision of wages pending submission of the report by Bhootalingam Study Group;

(b) the details of the directives;

(c) whether Government are aware that this directive is causing deep resentment among the employees in public sector undertakings; and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Having regard to the serious distortions that have crept into the structure of emoluments of employees in public and private sector, the Study Group on Wages, Incomes & Prices has been set up. Government have decided that till a policy on incomes and wages is formulated on the basis of recommendations of the Study Group, no wage agreement should be finalised by any public sector enterprise without getting the specific approval of Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Loan given by Nationalised Banks to Small Farmers

608. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose, conditions and the period of loan given by the nationalised banks to the small farmers;

(b) whether credit worthiness is assessed and land of the farmer is mortgaged;

(c) if so, whether small farmer or landless farmer is deprived of the benefit of loan due to this condition; and

(d) if so, the alternative measures being taken by Government to benefit these farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Nationalised Banks give loans of short and medium term duration to small farmers for purposes like crop production, minor irrigation, land development, dairy, poultry, piggery and sheep breeding etc. Terms and conditions vary from bank to bank, but generally are as follows:—

Period	Rate of interest	Security
1. Short-term loans Upto 12 to 15 months . .	10½% to 13½%	Charge on the standing crop.
2. Term loans . 3 to 7 years	8½% to 13½%	Upto Rs. 2,000/- against surety of one or two persons. Above Rs. 2,000/- hypothecation of asset acquired, Mortgage of land if available. Where no tangible security is available, group guarantee is obtained.

(b) to (d). For crop loans, the extent of cultivation and its cost are taken into account, while for developmental purposes banks consider the repaying capacity that would result from the increased income arising out of the proposed investment. The mortgage of land is insisted upon only where available, and for term loans exceeding Rs. 2000/- in order to prevent the borrower from taking a loan against it from other sources. The banks try to meet the credit requirements of the small and landless farmers to the maximum extent possible.

Smuggling Activities on Western Coast and Nepal Border

609. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling activities on the Western Coast and Nepal Border have increased significantly during the recent months;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken/proposed to counter renewed smuggling operations;

(c) whether Government have sought/received any cooperation from hundred and odd top smugglers who, sometime back had taken a public oath to give up smuggling and render effective/constructive cooperation to the Government in tackling the problem of smuggling; and

(d) progress made in regard to the cases pending against these smugglers and steps proposed to have them expedited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Reports received by Government do not provide any such indication.

(b) To combat the menace of smuggling on the West Coast and along the Nepal border, the preventive staff has been augmented and re-deployed more effectively. New preventive check-posts near the border have been created. To strengthen the Intelligence set up, wireless communication network has been set up on the West Coast and part of the Tamil Nadu Coast. Similar wireless network has been sanctioned for the Indo-Nepal border. In addition, the anti-smuggling measures like rummaging of ships arriving from sensitive ports, patrolling of vulnerable land routes and exercise of greater vigilance at the airports, have been re-inforced and further energised. Besides, proposals for setting up more observation posts at vulnerable points, for increasing the quantum of rewards to informers and ensuring expeditious payments thereof and for involving village panchayats and State machinery in certain areas in anti-smuggling efforts are under active consideration.

(c) and (d). Some of the smugglers who took pledge to abjure smuggling offered to cooperate with the Government by furnishing information about

smuggling. But no concrete cases or seizures have so far resulted from this offer. Action under the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (For feiture of Property) Act, 1976 against some of these smugglers has been finalised in a number of cases and forfeiture of property orders passed. In some of the other cases action for forfeiture of property as also for prosecution under the relevant provisions of law is in progress.

खाद्यान्नों से बिक्री कर समाप्त करना

610. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों, दालों तथा खाद्य तेलों पर बिक्री कर लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या बिक्री कर लगाने से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से बेची जाने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्य केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों से अधिक हो जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या ये वस्तुयें उपभोक्ताओं को उचित दर दुकानों से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक मूल्यों पर बेची जाती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का खाद्यान्नों आदि से बिक्री कर समाप्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से कहने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): (क) से (ग). किसी भी राज्य मे माल की खरीद अथवा बिक्री पर कर लगाना, संविधान के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार का विषय है । इसलिए मांगी गई जानकारी, राज्य सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) सभी महत्वपूर्ण अनाज, दालों और तिलहनों को, अन्तर्राज्यीय व्यापार में विशेष महत्वपूर्ण जिन्स घोषित किया गया है, और कोई भी राज्य इन वस्तुओं पर 4 प्रतिशत से ऊंची दर पर बिक्री कर नहीं लगा सकता और वह एक केवल एक ही बार लगाया जायेगा । इस प्रकार अनाजों, दालों और खाने के काम आने वाले तेल पर बिक्री कर का प्रभाव कुछ हद तक नियंत्रित हो गया है । इन मदों पर बिक्री कर समाप्त करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को कहने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

1 जनवरी, 1978 को दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने वाले एयर इंडिया के जेट विमान "एम्परर अशोक" के यात्रियों द्वारा सीटों का रद्द कराया जाना

611. **श्री एस० एस० सोमानी** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 जनवरी, 1978 को राजस्थान पत्रिका में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है कि 1 जनवरी, 1978 को दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने वाले जम्बो जेट "एम्परर अशोक" में जिन 126 व्यक्तियों ने अपनी सीटों का आरक्षण करा रखा था, उन्होंने दुबाई स्थित अपने सम्बन्धियों की इस सलाह पर अपने आरक्षणों को रद्द करवा दिया था कि उस विमान में यात्रा करने में खतरा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त मामले की जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग). जी हां । प्रश्न में निर्दिष्ट प्रेस समाचार जैसा ही

एक समाचार जांच अदालत को भेज दिया गया था । जांच अदालत उन परिस्थितियों की जांच कर रही है जिनमें 1 जनवरी, 1978 को एयर इंडिया के बोइंग 747 विमान वीटी-ईबीडी की दुर्घटना हुई । जांच चल रही है और आशा है जांच अदालत अपनी रिपोर्ट 31 मार्च, 1978 तक दे देगी । दुर्घटना के कारण तथा अन्य ब्यौरे जांच अदालत की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर ही उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे ।

Representations from State Governments Seeking Approval for Opium Cultivation

612. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received representations from some of the State Governments like Himachal Pradesh, where no cash crop is grown, seeking approval for opium cultivation; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). The Central Government have received representation only from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for opium poppy cultivation Himachal Pradesh. The State Government has been asked to undertake poppy cultivation on an experimental basis in an area of 5 hectares before a final decision is taken.

विद्युतरोधक (इन्सूलेटिंग) सामान का आयात

613. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय व्यापारियों ने प्रति वर्ष (अभ्रक से उत्पादित) कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य के विद्युतरोधक सामान का आयात किया; और

(ख) क्या अभ्रक से उत्पादित भारतीय विद्युतरोधक सामान की खपत में वृद्धि करने के लिए इसके आयात पर रोक लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) विद्युतरोधक सामान (अभ्रक से उत्पादित) के अन्तर्गत आने वाली मदें अलग से वर्गीकृत नहीं की जाती हैं ।

(ख) सरकार की हमेशा यह नीति रही है कि वह स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध संसाधनों के बेहतर उपयोग को बढ़ावा दे ।

नारायणपुर-मधुरापुर जिला भागलपुर, बिहार स्थित यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक द्वारा किसानों को उर्वरक और बीज खरीदने के लिये दिया गया ऋण

614. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में नारायणपुर-मधुरापुर स्थित यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक द्वारा किसानों को उर्वरक और बीज खरीदने के लिए कितना ऋण दिया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त बैंक के अधिकारी किसानों को कृषि कार्यों के लिए ऋण देने में अनाकानी करते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

वित्त तथा राजस्व तथा बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक की बिहार में भागलपुर जिले की नारायणपुर शाखा ने दिसम्बर, 1977 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार 8 किसानों को बीज और खाद की खरीद के लिये 3000/– रुपये के ऋण दिये थे । मधुरापुर, जिला भागलपुर, बिहार में इस बैंक की कोई शाखा नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). वास्तव में भागलपुर शाखा ने बिहार राहत समिति योजना के अंतर्गत बिहपुर केन्द्र के माध्यम से 92 किसानों को छोटी सिंचाई के लिये ऋण प्रदान करने का कार्य शुरू किया है और बकाया रकम 4.46 लाख रुपये है ।

Strike by Trade Unions of Bank Employees

615. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some trade unions of bank employees gave a strike call in the banking industry towards the end of December;

(b) whether Government have figures on the number of employees who either reported for work or applied for casual leave on the strike days; and

(c) whether any complaints of violence between striking and non-striking employees were received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Indian Banks Association has reported that bank employees belonging to unions affiliated to All India Bank Employees Association and Indian National Bank Employees Congress went on strike on 29th and 30th December, 1977.

(b) Government do not have exact figures of employees who either reported for work or applied for casual leave on the strike days.

(c) Some complaints were received of violence between striking and non-striking employees.

Suggestion regarding Lowering Bank Rates of Interest on Advances

616. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any notice of the suggestion which appeared in the Tribune dated 26th December, 1977 that Government can double the production by lowering the Bank rates of interest on advances and releasing Rs. 2500 crores to private sector; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take these suggestions into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):(a) and (b). Government have noted the view reported in the Tribune of December 26, 1977 that the industrial production in the country could be doubled in a few years if interest rates on bank advances were lowered and foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 2500 crores released to the private sector.

Government have already taken steps to utilise a part of the foreign exchange reserves in a productive and non-inflationery manner by making available the full requirements of the economy for imported raw materials, components, spares and equipment, consistent with the utilisation of indigenous productive capacity. The interest rate structure of the commercial banks is also being kept under continual review by the Reserve Bank of India with a view to bringing about adjustments in the context of the overall economic situation.

Fixation of Price of Natural Rubber

617. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that statutory price of natural rubber is not adequate and the growers are being exploited; and

(b) if so, when do Government propose to review the price of natural rubber and fix an adequate price for the growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). With a view to maintaining the rubber prices at reasonable levels and ensuring a fair return to the growers for their produce, Government raised the minimum price of grade-I rubber from Rs. 520/-per quintal to Rs. 655/-per quintal, with differentials for other grades with effect from 6-8-1977. This revision is valied upto 31-3-1978 and the position will be reviewed by them. While fixing the revised minimum price of rubber, Government have also taken into account the need for maintaining the prices of all essential items at reasonable levels.

Prosecution of Hashish Smugglers Belonging to Nepal

618. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prosecution has been launched against seven hashish smugglers belonging to Nepal; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI SATHISH AGRAWAL):(a) Presumably, the question refers to prosecution of seven persons involved in smuggling of 41.1 Kgs. hashish, 36.05 Kgs. of hashish oil and 0.25 Kg. of Ganja seized on 14-10-1977, at New Delhi, by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. Out of the seven persons, five persons belong to Nepal and two persons to the U.S.A. Three of the accused were arrested. The remaining four of which two belong to the U. S. A. and two to Nepal were not available for arrest. A complaint has, however, been filed in the Court under the relevent provisions of law, against all the seven persons.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय नौवहन निगम के अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति

619. **श्री रामधारी शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय नौवहन निगम और अन्य सरकारी उपक्रमों में अध्यक्ष, सचिव आदि के पदों पर नियुक्ति करने के लिए कोई बोर्ड है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय नौवहन निगम के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्ति के नाम की सिफारिश बोर्ड द्वारा नहीं की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सरकार द्वारा सरकारी उपक्रमों में अंशकालिक अध्यक्ष, प्रबन्ध निदेशक तथा निदेशक मण्डलों के पूर्णकालिक निदेशकों के पदों पर नियुक्तियां सरकारी उद्यमों के प्रवरण मण्डल (सेलेक्शन बोर्ड) की सिफारिश के आधार पर की जाती हैं । मण्डल स्तर से नीचे के पदों पर नियुक्तियां कम्पनियों द्वारा स्वयं की जाती हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हां । सरकार ने यह महसूस किया कि यह अच्छा होगा कि

निगम के अंशकालिक अध्यक्ष पद पर किसी अनुभवी जन-नेता को लगाया जाये और उसकी सहायता के लिए पूर्णकालिक मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी के रूप में एक उपाध्यक्ष एवं प्रबन्ध निदेशक नियुक्त किया जाये । उपाध्यक्ष एवं प्रबन्ध निदेशक के पद पर नियुक्ति सरकारी उद्यम चयन मण्डल की सिफारिश के आधार पर की गई थी ।

Re-appointment of retired Chief Engineers, General Managers, Managing Directors and Chairmen of Public Undertakings

620. SHRI NATHUNI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired Chief Engineers, General Managers, Managing Directors and Chairmen of Public Undertakings who have been re-appointed either in the undertaking they were serving before retirement or other undertakings as Consultants or Advisers;

(b) the names of persons appointed in each Public Undertaking during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for appointment of retired persons to these posts when a number of young people are available; and

(d) whether any scrutiny is made by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for making such appointments to the Public Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The appointment of Senior officers to posts in public enterprises carrying a pay scale of Rs. 2500-3000 and above after they had attained the age of 58 years is to be resorted to only in exceptional cases where internal expertise of the requisite calibre is not available. Such appointments required the approval of Government. Some of the public enterprises have felt the need for appointing senior retired officers as advisers and Consultants for limited periods in order to take advantage of their vast experience for business purposes. These apointments are not expected to affect the career prospects of young people. The information available in regard to such apointments is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Libirary. See* No. LT-1589/78].

मंत्रियों द्वारा की गई विमान यात्राओं पर व्यय

621. **श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन मंत्रियों और राज्य मंत्रियों ने अप्रैल, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान विमान द्वारा यात्रा की और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितनी विमान यात्राएं की तथा प्रत्येक मामले में यात्रा भत्ता शीर्ष के अंतर्गत उन्हें कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया; और

(ख) किन-किन मंत्रियों ने विदेशों की यात्रा की और उनकी विदेश यात्रा पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की गई और उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितना विदेश यात्रा भत्ता दिया गया ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Sugar deals by Former Chairman of S.T.C.

622. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth and substance about the report which appeared on the 28th January, 1978 in the 'Current Weekly' to the effect that certain shady sugar deals have taken place and the former STC Chairman flew into London to manipulate files relating to these deals; and

(b) if so, will Government hold a thorough enquiry into the whole matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b) The matter is being investigated by the CBI at present.

Plea for Abolition of Sales Tax by the Delhi Traders Organisation

623. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "The Delhi Iron and Hardware Merchants Association" (Regd). Chawari Bazar, Delhi and several other such organisations have approached the Government of India to abolish the Sales Tax from all sales and purchases on the plea that this will lessen the burden of Government by way of reducing the maintenance of Sales Tax accounts and collection of Sales Tax and also expenditure thereon, the business concerns and the consumers;

(b) whether Government have considered this proposal;

(c) if so, what is the Government's policy regarding this; and

(d) if the Government is against this proposal, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). Under the Constitution sales tax is a State subject of taxation. A preliminary round of discussions with the State Governments has been held. State Governments are reluctant to accept the proposal to abolish sales tax and replace it by Central excise duties.

Appointment of Directors on the Boards of Nationalised Banks

624. SHRI B. S. RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Directors appointed on the Boards of the Nationalised Banks;

(b) the criteria on which the non-official directors have been selected;

(c) whether the criteria now applied differ in any way from those applied by the past Government; and

(d) whether any State Governments recommended any names for these Boards and the reasons, if any for the non-inclusion of these names?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) to (c). The names of Directors on the Boards of the 14 nationalised banks reconstituted by Government in 1977 in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India are given in the attached list (Annexure-I) [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1590/78]. The criteria of selection are given in clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 (Annexure-II) [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1590/78], and the same criteria have now been followed in selecting non-official directors.

(d) Some of the State Governments/ Union territories had recommended the names of persons for apointment as non-official Directors. Depending on the branch network of a bank in the state and categories to be given

representation in accordance with the provisions of the Nationalisation Scheme suitable persons were selected and appointed on the Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks.

Appeal from All India Small Scale Straw Board Mills Association for Excise Relief

625. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Small Scale Straw Board Mills Association has made an appeal to the Government to give excise relief for straw boards made by sun-dry process;

(b) is it a fact that the small Sun-Dry straw board processors are labour-based industry agrico ventures; and

(c) if so, has the Government examined their case and what relief is proposed to be given as against Millboard manufacturer's with automatic dryers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter has been examined and the excise duty on straw board made by sun-dry process assessable under-item 17(2) of the Central Excise Tariff has been reduced to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Board manufactured with automatic dryers continues to be charge able to duty at the rate of 15 per cent *ad valorem*, on the first 500 metric to nues 25 per cent *ad valorem* on the next 500 metric tonnes and 30 per cent *ad valorem* on the balance.

- Export of Silver

626. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the quantity of silver exported from India from April, 1977 to January, 1978 month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The quantity of silver exported from India from April, 1977 to January, 1978 is as follows:—

	(in M. Tons)
April 1977	7.50
May 1977	10.80
June 1977	17.22
July 1977	45.32
August 1977	19.52
September 1977	111.90
October 1977	106.30
November 1977	73.95
December 1977	35.77
January 1978	33.15
Total	461.43

Steps to Check Smuggling in Export of Silver

627. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of silver is being exported from India illegally; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps to check smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Reports received by the Government do not provide any such indication.

(b) Does not arise.

Master Plans for Tourism by States

628. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of States have prepared Master Plans for Tourism;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the period covered by the Master Plans;

(c) the extent of Central assistance for implementation of such plans; and

(d) whether Government propose to encourage the States which have not prepared such Master Plans so far and give them the necessary financial and technical assistance for formulation and implementation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). So far only 22 States/Union Territories have prepared and forwarded their perspective plans for tourism development. These are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam Goa, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Mizoram and West Bengal. Others have been reminded.

(c) and (d). Centrally sponsored or grant-in-aid schemes having been abolished in the tourism sector, no Central assistance for tourism development has been extended to the State from the Forth Plan onwards. However, the purpose of requesting the State Governments to prepare perspective plans for tourism development was to encourage planned development of tourist facilities by drawing up a shelf of schemes which could be implemented over a period of 5 to 10 years. The implementation of these schemes in the Central or State sector, however, be dependent upon funds being made available for the tourist sector in the next Five Year Plan.

Evasion of Excise Duties by Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad (U.P.)

629. SHRI R. D. RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise authorities have initiated number of cases against the Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad, Utter Pradesh for its systematic defaults and evasion of excise duties;

(b) whether a very elaborate complaint has also been made by some shareholders of the Company to the Central Government;

(c) if so, the details of both (a) and (b) above; and

(d) what action has been taken in the matter to punish the guilty/miscreants, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (d). Government have received complaints alleging large scale evasion of excise duty by M/s. Swadashi Polytex, Ghaziabad. The necessary investigations are in progress. It is not considered expedient to disclose the details of the cases at this stage.

Joint Venture Projects in Indonesia given to A.S.C. Engineers and Consultants Ltd.

630. SHRI R. D. RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5429 dated the 29th July, 1977 regarding sanction for Joint Unit in Indonesia and state:

(a) whether the enquiries as indicated in the reply to Parts (a) and (d) thereof have been completed?

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the approval given to the ASC Engineers and Consultants, Calcutta for the joint venture project in Indonesia was not on the basis of technical capabilities of the company;

(d) whether the Company do not have any steel producing factory or unit in India and it does not have any technical expertise with itself, if so;

(e) what criteria were taken into consideration by the Joint Venture Committee in awarding approval to a Company, limited by shares; and

(f) the steps being proposed for rectifying the errors done on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The allegations made by the complainants were examined, and it was found that there was no case for revoking the approval to the Joint Venture granted in this case.

(c) to (e). The firm's request was examined in consultation with the concerned authorities. Even though M/s. ASC Engineers and Consultants Ltd. did not have any manufacturing unit of its own, their proposal was found to be in conformity with the General Guidelines laid down by the Government of India for setting up Joint Ventures abroad.

(f) Does not arise.

Agitation by Employees of I.T.D.C. Hotels in Delhi

631. SHRI R. D. RAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been systematic agitations by the employees of ITDC Hotels in Delhi on the question of payment of dearness allowance with retrospective effect during the past three months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ITDC had gone back on settled formula for payment of D.A. to employees;

(c) if so, the details and facts of (a) and (b) above;

(d) whether it is also a fact that employees belonging to the higher salary group like 19 Assistant Managers and above had been paid all their arrears as dearness allowance during 1976 or so, if so, the facts thereof;

(e) why low paid employees were given differential treatments in the matter of payment of dearness allowances; and

(f) the steps being proposed to resolve the issue now?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

However, it may be mentioned that the agitations taking place have been in the form of gate meetings, demonstrations outside the I. T. D. C. hotels and Headquarters. There have been a 'dharna' and relay hunger strike by representatives of the Unions from 17th to 20th December, 1977 and from 10th to 16th January, 1978.

(d) Keeping in view the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the Pay scales of officers (including Assistant Managers and above) of the Corporation were revised with effect from 1-1-1973 as their conditions of pay and allowances are governed by the rules applicable to Central Gov-

ernment employees. They were paid arrears of pay and allowances including dearness allowance in 1976.

(e) and (f). The present salary structure of the workers in the catering establishments of the Corporation is based on the recommendations of the Wage Board of Hotels and Restaurants in the Union Territory of Delhi, and in accordance with the principles and practices in vogue in the Catering Industry regionally. As regards the workers in the non-catering establishments of the Corporation, their salary structure is at per with analogous Central Government employees. The Government have constituted a Committee for rationalisation of wage structure of non-officer employees in I. T. D. C. The Committee will *inter-alia* consider the feasibility of putting all non-officer employees of the Corporation on a standard wage structure including a common Dearness Allowance Formula irrespective of their sphere of activities.

Evasion of Income Tax and other Taxes by Swadeshi Polytex Ltd, Ghaziabad (U.P.)

*632. SHRI R. D. RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received numerous complaints of large scale evasion of income tax and other taxes by the Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints;

(c) whether the Central Taxes Authorities had made several searches and raids on the premises of the company and also at the various premises of its other offices Managing Director's and executive's residences and found large amount of wealth disproportionate to their income; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Complaints alleging evasion of Income Tax and Central Excise duties by various means by the Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad have been received.

(c) and (d). Search and seizure operations were conducted in this group of cases by the Income Tax authorities twice during the last two financial years; first in December, 1975 and later in June, 1976. These operations resulted in seizure of valuable assets and books of account etc. orders under section 132 (5) of the Income tax Act, 1961 determining the undisclosed income in a summary manner have been passed, wherever necessary, and such to satisfy the aggregate of the tax of the seized assets as were sufficient liability on the estimated undisclosed income and any existing liability, have been retained. The cases are in the process of investigation. In the case of Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., an audit has been ordered under section 142 (2A) of the Income tax Act for the assessment years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77.

In so far as evasion of central excise duty is concerned, necessary investigations in the matter are in progress. It is not considered advisable to disclose the details of the complaint or of the investigations at this stage.

Realisation of Revenues from Export Duty and Export Cess

633. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total realisation of revenues from export duty and export cess during the last three years and which are the items that were the top ten export duty earners during that period and how much did they generate by way of export duties;

(b) how many items are presently subject to export duty/export cess and how many of these items fall on the

'Select list' of export products given on page 46 of the Import Trade control Policy Volume-II for 1977-78 and what are their names; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose export duty on all the different items mentioned in the 'Select list' of export products formulated by the Government (Ministry of Commerce) so as to increase revenues from export duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AWRAWAL): (a) The total realisation of revenues from export duty and export cess during the last three years is as follows:

	1974-75	*1975-76*	*1976-77*
I. *Export duty*			(Rs. 000)
Total realisation (gross) :	900439	799598	1237235
Less refunds :	36280	25792	12476
Net realisation :	864159	773806	1224759
II- *Export Cess* :			
Total realisation (gross) :	41530	59356	69095
Less refunds :	—	463	370
Net realisation :	41530	58893	68725

The items that were the top ten export duty earners during the above period and the amount of realisation by way of export duty on these items are indicated in Annexure I. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1591/78].

(b) At present 23 items are subject to export duty under the Second Schedule (Export Tariff) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and 15 items are subject to export cess. A list of these items appears at Annexure II. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1591/78]. It is not possible to relate precisely these items with those in the Select List of Export Products given on page 46 of the I. T. C. Policy Volume II for 1977-78. It appears, however, that the following 13 items are common between the said Select List and the Export duty/Export cess list:-

(1) Coffee, (2) Black Pepper, (3) Sillimanite, (4) Steatite (Talc), (5) Mica, including fabricated Mica, (6) Manganese dioxide, (7) Hides, Skins and Leathers, tanned and untanned, all sorts but not including manufactures of leather. (8) Jute manufactures (9) Raw, Cotton, (10) Coir Yarn, (11) Animal feed, (12) Cardamom, (13) Tea.

(c) Export duties are imposed on any goods, from time to time, having regard to a number of factors such as the availability of such goods for export, the impact the duty would have on the export efforts, the competitive ness of the item in the international market and the revenues that can be realised therefrom. These considerations will also apply to the items referred to.

Report of the Alexander Committee on the Table of the House

634. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a copy of the Report of the Alexander Committee regarding import-export policy on the Table of the House submitted to Government on 30th January, 1978 and published in the 'Economic Times' on 1st February, 1978, and whether Government are willing to consider some suggestions to amend foreign

trade policy other than the points contained in the Report of the Alexander Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): A summary of the main recommendations of the Report of the Committee on Import-Export Policies is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1592/78].

As soon as final decisions are taken on the Report, the full text of the Report together with the decisions thereon will be laid on the Table of the House.

Government are always willing to consider suggestions for amendment of the foreign trade policy.

Export of Minerals, Forest and Marine Resources

635. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government's policy regarding the export of exhaustable resources like minerals, forest resources and marine resources:

(b) value and quantity of the following minerals exported during the last three years—mica iron ore, manganese ore, coal and coke, granite and other ores and minerals; and

(c) what is India's percentage share in the world established deposits of these minerals and ores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) As regards minerals, wherever export surpluses are available, our policy is now to add value to such exports for maximising our export earnings.

Regarding forest resources, the exports are regulated depending on the export surplus available in each case.

So far as marine resources are concerned, excepting a few items, there is no restriction on the export of marine products.

It may be pointed out that forests and marine resources are not exhaustable resources and are regarded as renewable resources.

(b) Quantity and value of exports of selected minerals during the last three years were as under:

Quantity : 'ooo' tonnes

Value : Rs. crores

Mineral/ore	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value
Iron Ore	22,295	160·39	22,767	213·79	23,500	238·49
Manganese Ore . .	1,108	18·69	876	19·80	827	21·43
Coal (incl. coke) . .	477	7·67	440	17·96	635	16·66
Barytes	142	3·75	155	6·65	153	10·38
Granite	75	3·07	40	2·00	83	3·69
Mica	46·7	24·23	21·8	19·54	25·2	25·04
Chromite	305	9·25	335	24·62	283	26·70

(c) India's share in world reserves of some important minerals is given below:

Quantity: Million tonnes

Minerals	Reserves		India's share(%)
	World	India	
Iron Ore	259,000	11,800	4·6
Manganese Ore . .	5,400	98	1·8
Coal.	11,400,000*	94,000***	0·8
Barytes	182	20**	11·0
Bauxite	24,400	1,200***	4·9
Chromite	1,700***	17	1·0
Mica	Not available		Approximate 80%

*World resources.

**Proven reserves; total reserves estimated at 50m. tonnes.

***approximate.

Recommendations of Ramanna Committee

636. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2306 on 2nd December, 1977, regarding Resolution passed by Indian Meteorological Workshop Union, Pune Branch opposing the recommendations of Ramanna Committee and state:

(a) when did the Ramanna Committee submit their report to the Government;

(b) what are the main recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether Government have taken decision on the said recommendations;

(d) whether Government have taken into consideration the views expressed by Meteorological Workshop Union of Pune branch; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) 25th April, 1977.

(b) The Committee have made a large number of recommendations in their Report copies of which have been supplied to the Parliament Library. To summarise, the Committee have recommended changes in the administrative structure so as to minimise inefficiency caused by adoption of conventional procedures and to enable quick implementation of programmes at all levels. Changes in policies of recruitment of officers, their training and promotion have been recommended so as to improve the manpower input thereby increasing the technical capability of the Department. Improvements in the infrastructure like instrumentation, communication facilities etc. have been suggested. Recommendations have also been made indicating the changes in approach needed so that Meteorological data and forecasts can be more effectively used in the field of agriculture. Similarly, improvements needed in the organisation of activities like hydro-meteorology, flood meteoro-

logy, forecasting, climatology and research and development, have also been made. Recommendations to improve the functioning of the two of the Institutes, while retaining their autonomy have also been made.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Government have not yet taken decisions on the recommendations of the Report. The views of the Union will be taken into account before Government decisions are taken.

(e) Does not arise.

खाद्य तेलों के आयात के लिये जारी किये गये लाइसेंस

637. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली सरकार द्वारा खाद्य तेलों के आयात के लिए 17 जनवरी, 1977 को कितने मूल्य के लाइसेंस जारी किए गए, और उन लाइसेंसों पर कितने मूल्य के तेल आयात किया गया;

(ख) उन बड़ी कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको लाइसेंस दिए गए थे परन्तु उन्होंने तेल का आयात नहीं किया; और

(ग) क्या जनता को कठिनाई में डालने और अपने वचन को पूरा न करने के कारण ऐसी कम्पनियों के नाम काली-सूची में दर्ज किए जायेंगे और उनके विरुद्ध फौजदारी मुकदमें चलाये जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) विभिन्न खाद्य तेलों तथा तिलहनों को मुक्त रूप से लाइसेंस देने की नीति 17 जनवरी, 1977 को घोषित की गई थी । इस प्रकार कोई लाइसेंस उस तारीख को जारी नहीं किए गए थे ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

पटना और गया के बीच सड़क

638. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना-गया के बीच केवल 58 मील की रेल दूरी के बावजूद भी पर्यटकों की सड़क द्वारा लगभग 150 मील तय करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या गया से मिशोधी रेल लाइन के साथ-साथ 40 मील की पक्की सड़क है और केवल 18 मील तक कच्ची सड़क है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार 18 मील लम्बी इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व की सड़क की पक्की सड़क में बदलने के लिए प्रबंध करेगी ताकि पर्यटकों को कम दूरी तय करनी पड़े और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) से (ग) सड़क से पटना व गया के बीच की दूरी पभेरा मसौढ़ी के मार्ग से 66 मील तथा इस्लामपुर के मार्ग से 70 मील है । गया से मसौढ़ी तक रेलवे लाइन के साथ-साथ पक्की सड़क 40 मील है तथा तटना से पुनपुन तक 7 मील है । ऐसा विदित हुआ है कि निधियों की कमी के कारण पुनपुन से मसौढ़ी तक की 14 मील की दूरी में सुधार करना संभव नहीं हो पाया है क्योंकि मार्ग में "वाटर-वे" पर पुल बनाने की आवश्यकता के कारण इस भाग का सुधार करना महंगा पड़ेगा ।

यह भी पता चला है कि इस परियोजना को सड़क विकास संबंधी राज्यीय या केन्द्रीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

Employees of Indian Standards Institution Victimised during Emergency

640. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seventeen employees of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, who were victimised by the management during emergency, have been taken back on duty but on a lower position;

(b) if so, the reasons for not restoring them in their earlier positions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that these employees are restored to their earlier positions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Seventeen employees of the Indian Standards Institution were either demoted or lowered in the time scale of pay following disciplinary action arising out of some incidents in 1974. On a careful consideration of the representation made by them, it was decided in January, 1978, to bring them back to their original position from the date on which such penalties were imposed on them with attendant financial benefits.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Steps to ensure effective Collection of Income Tax Arrears

641. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total arrears of income tax today and what was the figure of the same in each year for the last five years;

(b) whether the Government can furnish the names of 100 people who are topping the list of those having income tax arrears and the amount due from each of them; and

(c) what are the steps taken so far to ensure effective colection of these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The arrears of income-tax as on 31st December of 1977 and the preceding five years are as under:—

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

As on	Gross demand outstanding	Net arears
31-12-72 . .	730·24	525·37
31-12-73 . .	714·10	527·43
31-12-74 . .	802·06	576·42
31-12-75 . .	926·50	654·52
31-12-76 . .	998·27	698·90
31-12-77 . .	1,008·76	725·70

(b) Complete information as on 31st December, 1977 in this behalf is not sently available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. These steps include:

(a) levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;

(b) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;

(c) attachment of monies due to the defaulter; and

(d) attachment and sale of movable/immovable properties.

Administratively, the Income-tax Officers have been asked to pay special attention to the work of collection/reduction of income-tax arrears. The progress of collection/reduction in bigger cases is also supervised by senior officers in the Department.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर आयात शुल्क में कटौती

642. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या **वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर आयात शुल्क में कटौती करने का कोई निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरन आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम में शामिल कई वस्तुओं पर आयात शुल्कों में कमी की गई और कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं को आयात शुल्कों से मुक्त कर दिया गया ।

(ख) ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

I. वित्त (संख्या–2) विधेयक, 1977 जो लोक सभा में 17 जून 1977 को पेश किया गया था, द्वारा आयात शुल्कों की दरों में कई परिवर्तन किए गए । इनमें महत्वपूर्ण ये हैं :

(क) मिश्र इस्पात तथा उच्च कार्बन इस्पात पर यथामूल्य के 75 प्रतिशत से यथामूल्य के 40 प्रतिशत तक आयात शुल्क (मूल + सहायक) में कमी ।

(ख) कतिपय विनिर्दिष्ट प्रकार के इलैक्ट्रिक मोटरों, जनरेटरों तथा ट्रांसफार्मरों के विनिर्माण में प्रयुक्त इलैक्ट्रोलिटिक कापर पर यथामूल्य के 45 प्रतिशत से यथामूल्य के 40 प्रतिशत तक आयात शुल्क (मूल + सहायक) में कमी तथा प्रति मोटरी टन 5600 रुपये का अतिरिक्त शुल्क समाप्त करना ।

(ग) स्नटेलेस स्टील-प्लेटों, चादरों और पट्टियों पर यथामूल्य के 120 प्रतिशत तथा 320 प्रतिशत से मोटाई के अनुसार यथामूल्य के 40 प्रतिशत से 120 प्रतिशत तक की विभिन्न दरों तक आयात-शुल्क (मूल + सहायक) में कमी ।

(घ) अखबारी कागज पर यथामूल्य के 5 प्रतिशत से यथामूल्य 2½ प्रतिशत तक कुल आयात शुल्क में कमी ।

II. वित्त (संख्या–2) विधेयक, 1977 पर विचार करते समय 15-7-77 को वर्ष 1977–78 के बजट प्रस्तावों में निम्नलिखित परिवर्तन किए गए :—

(क) अखबारी कागज के लिए सम्पूर्ण सीमा शुल्क से छूट ।

(ख) विस्कोस फिलामेंट यार्न के लिए समस्त मूल तथा सहायक सीमा शुल्क से छूट ।

(ग) इलैक्ट्रिक आर्क फर्नेस में प्रयोग के लिए गलनशील लौह तथा इस्पात कतरनों के लिए सम्पूर्ण मूल तथा सहायक सीमा शुल्कों से छूट ।

(घ) स्टेनलेस स्टील-प्लेटों, चादरों और पट्टियों पर, जब इनका आयात विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जाये, मूल शुल्क को घटा कर 40 प्रतिशत करना। इन वस्तुओं का जब विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों से इतर प्रयोजनों के लिए आयात किया जाता है, तब इन पर 220 प्रतिशत मूल शुल्क लगाया जाता है। विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों से आयात की जाने वाली 30 बी० जी० या इससे पतली स्टेनलेस स्टील की पट्टियों पर यथामूल्य के 120 प्रतिशत शुल्क लगाया जाता है।

(ङ) लेक्यूर्ड शीटों तथा वार्निश्ड शीटों पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क को घटा कर 325 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन करना।

III. अधिसूचनाओं द्वारा किये गये अन्य परिवर्तन--

(i) मूंगफली तेल, सूर्यमुखी के तेल, सरसों के तेल, ताड़ के तेल और सोयाबीन के तेल को 22-1-77 से सभी शुल्कों से छूट दी गई। इन तेलों के बीजों अर्थात मूंगफली के बीज, सूर्यमुखी के बीज, श्वेत सरसों के बीज, ताड़ के बीज और सोयाबीन के बीज को भी उसी तारीख से छूट दी गई।

(ii) उर्वरकों में प्रयोग के लिए आयात किये जाने वाले भट्टी तेल को 7-2-77 से उतने अतिरिक्त शुल्क से छूट दी गई जो भारत में विनिर्मित ऐसे उत्पादों पर उदग्रहणीय उत्पाद शुल्क से अधिक है।

(iii) पामोलीन, जो खाद्य तेल है, को 8-2-77 से सीमा शुल्क से छूट दी गई।

(iv) पोटाशिम सल्फेट को 12-5-1977 से सम्पूर्ण अतिरिक्त शुल्क से छट दी गई।

(v) ताड़ की गिरी के तेल और नारियल के तेल को 20-5-1977 से उतने बुनियादी सीमा शुल्क से छूट दी गई जो यथामूल्य के क्रमशः 20 प्रतिशत और 30 प्रतिशत अधिक है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में आई गिरावट को देखते हुए 19-8-77 से ताड़ की गिरी के तेल पर आयात शुल्क यथामूल्य के 20 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर यथामूल्य के 50 प्रतिशत किया गया और नारियल के तेल पर सीमा शुल्क से छूट वापिस ले ली गई।

(vii) विस्कोस फाइबर के मामले में विस्कोस टी को 6-6-77 से बुनियादी अतिरिक्त शुल्क, सहायक शुल्कों से भी छूट दी गई।

(vii) इंजीनियरिंग प्लास्टिक्स की कुछेक मदों अर्थात एक्रिलोनिट्राइल बूटादिन स्टीरिन, स्टीरिन एक्रिलोनिट्राइल पोलिका, बोर्नेटस, पोलिएसीटल्स और पोलिटेट्राफ्लोरीएथीलीन को 26-8-1977 से उतने बुनियादी सीमा शुल्क से छूट दी गई जितना यथामूल्य के 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक है।

(viii) 3-9-1977 से कपरामोनियम यार्न पर बुनियादी तथा सहायक शुल्कों से छट दी गई।

(ix) 5-9-1977 से आयातित बैंजीन पर बुनियादी तथा सहायक शुल्कों से छट दी गई तथा अतिरिक्त शुल्क को घटा कर 15. सी पर प्रति किलोलीटर 450 रुपये पर लाया गया।

(x) आयातित प्रदर्शित सिनेमेटोग्राफ फिल्म का कराधान योग्य मूल्य 24-9-77 से सिनेमेटोग्राफ फिल्म के प्रिंट, की लागत, बीमा तथा भाड़े तक सीमित किया गया ।

(xi) 3-11-1977 से पोलिविनाइल क्लोराइड रेजिन पर यथा मूल्य के 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक सीमा शुल्क से छूट दी गई ।

(xii) फोसीलोन, जो एक कीटनाशी रसायन है, पर 15-11-1977 से यथा मूल्य के 40 प्रतिशत से ऊपर बुनियादी सीमा शुल्क की छूट दी गई ।

(xiii) शार्ट आफ फारेन लोकेशन्स वाली भारतीय सिनेमेटोग्राफ फिल्मों के भागों को 19-11-1977 से उन पर लगने वाले आयात शुल्क से छूट दी गई ।

(xiv) मोटर वाहनों और ट्रैक्टरों के विनिर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित संघटकों पर यथामूल्य के 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक बुनियादी शुल्क की तथा समस्त अतिरिक्त और सहायक सीमा शुल्कों की छूट दी दी गई है ।

गुड़ का निर्यात

643. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुड़ का निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो किन-किन देशों को कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । फरवरी, 1978 में निर्यात के लिए गुड़ का 5,000 मे० टन का कोटा रिलीज किया गया था । यह कोटा अगस्त, 1977 में रिलीज किये गये 1,000 मे० टन के कोटे के अलावा था । हाल ही में यह बात स्पष्ट की गई है कि गुड़ के निर्यात की अनुमति कोटे की बिना किसी अधिकतम सीमा के दी जायेगी ।

5,000 मे० टन में से 1,000 मे० टन का कोटा नेपाल को निर्यात के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है । शेष कोटे में से किसी भी ऐसे देश को निर्यात किया जा सकता है, जिसके साथ भारत के व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध हैं ।

विदेशों का दौरा करने वाले सरकारी अधिकारी

644. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनता सरकार के सत्ता में आने के पश्चात् भारत सरकार के कितने सचिवों ने वर्ष 1977 के दौरान विदेशों का दौरा किया ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

बम्बई-दिल्ली विमान (उड़ान संख्या 429) का जयपुर में उतरना

645. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 जनवरी 1978 के "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि दिसम्बर मास में बम्बई से उदयपुर, जयपुर, होता हुआ दिल्ली आने वाला विमान, उड़ान संख्या 429 को 09 धावन-पथ पर उतरने का आदेश दिया गया था, परन्तु विमान चालक ने उक्त निदेश की अवहेलना कर उसे धावन-पथ 10 पर उतारा जहां पर मरम्मत चल रही थी और विमान उतरने के लिए वर्जित घोषित था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विमान चालक के विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां। उदयपुर से होती हुई बम्बई-दिल्ली उड़ान संख्या आई० सी-249 को 20-12-1977 को जयपुर में 09-रन-वे पर उतरने के लिये क्लीयर लिया गया था परन्तु गलती से विमान रन-वे-10 पर उतरा जिस पर कि रिकार-पेटिंग का काम किया जा रहा था।

(ख) प्रधान विमानचालक को "कमांड" ड्यूटी से हटा लिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में विभागीय जांच चल रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

एयर इंडिया के लन्दन कार्यालय को विमानों पर विस्फोट की चेतावनी

646. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** :
श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 जनवरी, 1978 को बम्बई हवाई अड्डे से उड़ कर एयर इंडिया बोइंग 747 जम्बो-जेट विमान आकाश में फट गया था और समुद्र में विलीन हो गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आनन्द मार्ग की राजनीतिक शाखा "प्राउटिस्ट" ने लन्दन स्थित एयर इंडिया के कार्यालय को एक चेतावनी भरा पत्र लिखा था कि वह हवाई जहाज को उड़ायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह दुर्घटना उसी चेतावनी का परिणाम है या इसका कोई अन्य कारण है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) एयर इंडिया को बोइंग 747 जम्बो विमान वी० टी०-ई० बी० डी० 1 जनवरी, 1978 को बम्बई विमान क्षेत्र से उड़ान भरने के बाद समुद्र में दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त हो गया।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) एक जांच अदालत दुर्घटना की जांच कर रही है तथा जांच अदालत की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने पर ही इसके कारणों का पता लगेगा।

सरकार के पास संग्रहीत विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्मुख जारी किये गये आयात लाइसेंस

647. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 तक सरकार के पास कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा संग्रहीत थी ;

(ख) उक्त संग्रहीत मुद्रा के सन्मुख सरकार ने कितने रुपए के आयात लाइसेंस जारी किए ;

(ग) उक्त आयात लाइसेंसों में से कितने रुपए का माल आयात किया जा चुका है ; और

(घ) उक्त लाइसेंसों के जारी किए जाने के बाद सरकार के पास कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा शेष है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को भारत के पास 3998.3 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा थी।

(ख) से (ग) आयात लाइसेंस, अर्थ-व्यवस्था की जरूरतों और शीचन शेष की समूची स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई आयात नीति के अनुसार जारी किए जाते हैं। आयात लाइसेंसों के अंतर्गत वास्तव में पहुंचने वाला माल और उस माल के लिए की जाने वाली अदायगियां आयात लाइसेंस जारी करने की तारीख से काफी देर को बाद की जाती है। अतः किसी अवधि में किया गया आयात किन्हीं अन्य अवधियों में जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों के इस्तेमाल का द्योतक होता है। इसलिये किसी विशय अवधि में जारी किए गए लाइ-ससों पर किसी विशेष अवधि में आयात किए गए माल और की गई अदायगी का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। आयात लाइसेंस जारी किए जाने के बाद विदेशी मुद्रा की शेष रकम बताना भी सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि विदेशी मुद्रा प्रकाशित निधि में होने वाले परिवर्तन विदेशों में देश के लेनदेनों के परिणाम के द्योतक होते हैं जिनमें आयात की अदाय-गियों और निर्यात की प्राप्तियों के अलावा अदृश्य और पूंजीगत लेनदेन की रकमें भी शामिल होती है।

जूनागढ़ चेम्बर आफ कामर्स, जूनागढ़ द्वारा विमान सेवा की मांगें

648. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जूनागढ़ चेम्बर आफ कामर्स जूनागढ़ ने पत्र संख्या 61/195 दिनांक 3 मार्च, 1964 में एक विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था करने का अनुरोध किया था और यदि हां, तो उसमें की गई मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से किन मांगों को स्वीकार किया गया है और कब से ; और

(ग) अब तक किन मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है और उसके कारण क्या हैं और उन्हें कब तक स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पोरबन्दर हवाई अड्डे के धावन-पथ (रनवे) को सुदृढ़ बनाना

649. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले में पोरबन्दर चेम्बर आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री, पोरबन्दर ने पोरबन्दर हवाई अड्डे के धावन-पथ को सुदृढ़ बनाने के बारे में 12 दिसम्बर, 1977 को सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था, यदि हां, तो उस अभ्यावेदन में क्या लिखा था ;

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है; और

(ग) जम्बो जेट जैसे बड़े विमानों के उतरने के लिये उपरोक्त हवाई अड्डे के धावन पथ को सुदृढ़ बनाने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : (क) जी, हां पोरबंदर चेम्बर आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीस पोरबंदर ने कहा है कि यह क्षेत्र औद्योगिक दृष्टि से विकसित हो चुका है और अनुरोध किया हैं कि पोरबंदर विमान क्षेत्र की हवाई पट्टी को अधिक लंबा एवं मजबूत किया जाना चाहिए ताकि आपातकाल में जम्बो जेट जैसे बड़े विमानों के वहां उतरने की व्यवस्था हो सके।

(ख) और (ग) रन-वे का हाल ही में एच० एस०-748 विमान के परिचालनों के लिए विकास किया जा चुका है। इस रन-वे का और अधिक विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का पोरबंदर के लिए उनसे बड़े प्रकार के विमानों का परिचालन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

जूनागढ़ चेम्बर आफ कामर्स के केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क के बारे में अभ्यावेदन

650. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात राज्य में एक्यूरेट इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी, जूनागढ़ और जूनागढ़ उद्योगनगर मेन्युफेक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन की ओर से जूनागढ़ चेम्बर्स आफ कामर्स ने 15 प्रतिशत सामान्य उत्पादन शुल्क और लगभग एक लाख रुपए के केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क के बारे में अगस्त, 1977 में सरकार कोई अभ्यावेदन भेजे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन उपरोक्त अभ्यावेदनों में किस-किस प्रकार की मांगे की गई हैं ; और

(ग) इन में से कौन-कौन सी मांग पूरी की गई हैं या पूरी किये जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मांग ये हैं--

(i) आटोमोबाइल रोलिंग बेयरिंग बनाने वाले लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के कारखानों के लिए उत्पादनशुल्क की अनुकूल दर रखी जाय ;

(ii) जो कारखाने 5 लाख रुपये मूल्य तक माल बनाते हों, उनके लिए शुल्क की खण्ड प्रणाली लागू की जाय, जो नि:शुल्क दर से 15 प्रतिशत तक हो।

(ग) ये मांगें अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं की गयी हैं।

अफीम विभाग में अधिकारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति

651. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मादक पदार्थ और उत्पादन शुल्क दोनों ही विषय अफीम विभाग के पास हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या अफीम विभाग में केवल उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों को ही प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिया जाता है और नार्कोटिक्स मादक पदार्थ अधिकारियों को नहीं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का वर्तमान पद्धति को बदलकर अफीम विभाग में एक्साइज और नार्कोटिक्स दोनों ही विभागों से अधिकारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) जी, नहीं । अफीम विभाग के नाम से कोई विभाग नहीं है, लेकिन उस विभाग का नाम नार्कोटिक्स विभाग है और इसका सम्बन्ध अफीम सहित सभी नार्कोटिक्स विषयों से है ।

(ख) और (ग). नार्कोटिक्स विभाग में समूह 'क' के कार्यकारी पदों पर (सीमाशुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में ऐसे ही पदों पर भी) भारतीय सीमाशुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क सेवा, समूह 'क' के अधिकारियों को तैनात किया जाता है । नार्कोटिक्स विभाग में (जिला अफीम अधिकारी, अधीक्षक (कार्यकारी) और आसूचना अधिकारी के समूह 'ख' के 50 पदों को छोड़कर) अन्य सभी पदों पर नार्कोटिक्स विभाग के अधिकारियों को तैनात किया जाता है । जिला अफीम अधिकारी, अधीक्षक (कार्यकारी) और आसूचना अधिकारी के समूह 'ख' के 50 प्रतिशत पदों के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों से, उनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति द्वारा भरा जाता है ।

इन पदों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क अधिकारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेने का कारण यह है कि नार्कोटिक्स विभाग में उप-अधीक्षक (कार्यकारी) के पोषक संवर्ग में इन पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए अपेक्षित अर्हक सेवा वाले व्यक्तियों की कमी है । आशय यह है कि नार्कोटिक्स विभाग के अधिकारी मिलने पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क विभाग से ऐसी प्रतिनियुक्तियों को क्रमशः कम किया जाय । नार्कोटिक्स विभाग के समूह 'ख' के कार्यकारी अधिकारी, सीमाशुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क विभाग के ऐसे ही अधिकारियों की तरह, भारतीय सीमाशुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क सेवा समूह 'क' में पदोन्नति के पात्र हैं ।

अफीम उत्पादकों को लाइसेंस देने के नियम

652. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नये और पुराने अफीम उत्पादकों को लाइसेंस देने के लिये किन नियमों और प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण किया जाता है और किन परिस्थितियों में लाइसेंस रद्द किया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : लाइसेंस जारी करने के सिद्धान्त, जिनमें अफीम की काश्त के लाइसेंस मंजूर करने के बारे में शर्तें दी होती हैं, सरकार द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष बनाये जाते हैं, जिनके अनुसार—अफीम के नये और पुराने काश्तकारों को अफीम की काश्त के लाइसेंस मंजूर अथवा रद्द किये जाते हैं । पोस्त की काश्त के 1977—

78 के मौसम के लिए अपनाये गये 'लाइसेंस जारी करने के सिद्धान्तों की प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [ग्रस्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिए संख्या LT–1593/78].

अफीम विभाग, ग्वालियर स्थित केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में आयुक्त की नियुक्ति संबंधी नियम

653. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अफीम विभाग के ग्वालियर स्थित केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में आयुक्त की नियुक्ति के मामले में अपनाये जाने वाले सिद्धान्त और नियम क्या हैं और नार्कोटिक्स डिपार्टमेंट के व्यक्ति को ही इस पद पर नियुक्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त, ग्वालियर, का पद भारतीय सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क सेवा, समूह 'क' में एक संवर्ग पद है, और यह समाहर्ता, सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, लेवल –I/लेवल–II के ग्रेड के ऐसे अधिकारी की तैनाती करके भरा जाता है जिसके पास इस पद के लिए आवश्यक अभिरुचि और अनुभव हो। समूह 'क' संवर्ग, सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और नारकोटिक्स विभागों के लिए सम्मिलित संवर्ग है।

Additional facilities for Tourists visiting Ladakh

654. **SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI**: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what additional facilities are proposed to be provided to tourists visiting Ladakh which is a new tourist area of proved potential but lacking in facilities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): Apart from local residents converting their residences into Paying Guest Accommodation', no facilities on a large scale have come up for tourists at Leh, which is the main tourists destination in Ladakh.

No schemes have been taken up in the Central sector for the development of tourism in Ladakh as it is the considered view of the Government that immediately the need is to preserve the environmental and cultural characteristics of this area which are its main tourist attractions. To enssure this it has been suggested to the State Government to draw up a master plan to tourism development of Ladakh so that there is no despoliation of its environmental and cultural characterstics while providing the tourist facilities.

It is also proposed by the Indian Air lines to operate an air serve to Leh as soon as Suitable navigational communication and passenger handling facilities are provided at the Leh airfield.

इंजीनियरी के सामान का निर्यात

655. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री इंजीनियरी के सामान का निर्यात करने के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 249 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या है जिन्हें वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरान 150 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का तथा 1978–79 के दौरान 175 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का इंजीनियरी का सामान निर्यात किया गया अथवा करने का विचार है और तत्संबंधी शर्तें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या अब इन देशों को निर्यात किये जा रहे इंजीनियरी के सामान में भविष्य में वृद्धि करने के कोई लक्ष्य हैं तथा उनको किये जाने वाले निर्यात के बदले उनसे क्या-क्या सामान आयात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1977–78 से 1980–81 तक के लिये पूर्वी क्षेत्र से निर्यातों के लक्ष्यों सहित देशों के ग्रुप के नाम नीचे दिये जाते हैं :—

	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81
			(करोड़ रु० में)	
एशिया . . .	80.00	90.00	100.00	120.00
अफ्रीका . . .	20.00	26.00	30.00	40.00
यूरोप . . .	30.00	35.00	40.00	50.00
अमरीका . . .	15.00	17.00	20.00	30.00
समुद्री द्वीप समूह . .	2.00	3.00	5.00	5.00
आस्ट्रेलिया . .	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
योग : . .	150.00	175.00	200.00	250.00

संविदाओं की शर्तें समान नहीं है तथा संविदा की प्रकृति के आधार पर भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। केवल कुछ देशो के मामले में ही यह प्रबन्ध है जिस के अन्तर्गत अलग-अलग करारों में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार उन्हें किए गए निर्यातों के बदले में माल का आयात किया जाता है। जिन मुख्य वस्तुओं का आयात इन देशों से किया जाता है, उनमें ये शामिल हैं : उर्वरक, मिट्टी का तेल, डीजल तेल, कच्चा पेट्रोल, गन्धक, जहाज, अलौह धातु तथा मशीनरी की विविध मदें। निर्यातों में परम्परागत मदों के अतिरिक्त इंजीनियरिंग माल सहित अनेक गैर-परम्परागत मदें शामिल हैं।

उज्जैन स्थित शराब कारखाने के हिस्सेदारों द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

656. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन स्थित शराब के कारखाने के भागीदारों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितना आयकर दिया गया है और उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) उन पर बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी गतिविधियां निवारण अधिनियम (कोफेपोसा) के अधीन जारी किये गये वारंट

657. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय पीठ तथा कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय पीठ ने हाल ही में विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी गतिविधियां निवारण अधिनियम के विरूद्ध अपने निर्णय दिये हैं ; और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त निर्णय देखे हैं ; और यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त उच्च न्यायालयों की दो पीठों के निर्णयों के विरूद्ध उच्चतम न्यायालय में अपील करने का है, और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो क्या उक्त निर्णयों का पालन करते हुए, पिछली सरकार द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी गतिविधियां निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन देश में कुछ लोगों के विरूद्ध जारी किये गये वारंट वापस लेने का विचार है ; और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) मद्रास और कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा हाल ही में, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी क्रियाकलाप निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 की शक्ति अथवा संवैधानिक वैधता के खिलाफ कोई निर्णय नहीं दिये गये हैं । परन्तु इन दोनों अदालतों ने, आपात स्थिति हटा लिये जाने के बाद, 30 नजरबन्दों के सम्बन्ध में नजरबन्दी आदेश रद्द किये हैं ।

(ख) उत्तर के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित 30 नजरबन्द छोड़ दिये गये हैं । दोनों उच्च न्यायालयों के आदेशों का सम्बन्ध, चूंकि, केवल विशिष्ट मामलों से था, जो इन अदालतों के सम्मुख विचारधीन थे, और वे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी कार्यकलाप निवारण अधिनियम के किसी भी उपबन्ध पर आघात नहीं करते, इसलिये, इन मामलों में दिये गये अदालती निर्णयों को अन्य सभी मामलों पर लागू करने का प्रश्न सामान्यतः नहीं उठता है । इसलिये, अन्य मामलों में नजरबन्दी आदेश वापस लेने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है ।

फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल नं० 1 बम्बई के मालिकों और भागीदारों द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

658. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल नं० 1 बम्बई के मालिकों और भागीदारों द्वारा पिछले

तीन वर्षों में कितना आयकर अलग-अलग चुकाया गया है, उन पर कितना बकाया है और उसे वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) फोनेक्स नं० 1 में कितने-कितने भागीदार और अंशधारी हैं, उनके द्वारा कौन कौन से उद्योग और व्यापार किये जाते हैं और वे किन-किन कम्पनियों और कारखानों में भागीदार और डायरेक्टर हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक के शेयरों का मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) फोनेक्स नं० 1 बम्बई में कितने डायरेक्टर है और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने इसमें कितनी-कितनी पूंजी कब-कब लगाई थी और उन्होंने यह पूंजी कहां से लाकर लगाई थी तथा ऐसी कितनी फर्में और कारखाने हैं जिनमें वे डायरेक्टर, मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और भागीदार हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) :(क) फोनिक्स टैक्सटाइल यूनिट की मालिक फोनिक्स मिल्स लि०, बम्बई है जो एक पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है। उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1974-75, 75–76 और 76–77 के लिये अदा किया गया आय कर नीचे दिए अनुसार है :–

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष	अदा किया गया आय-कर
	(रुपये)
1974–75	6,89,102
1975–76	32,952
1976–77	24,406

उक्त कम्पनी की तरफ, 15 फरवरी 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 107,87 लाख रुपये की मांग बकाया थी। इस रकम को वसूल करन के लिय कार्यवाही की जा रही है। लेकिन इस मांग के बारे में अपील की गयी है।

(ख) दिसम्बर 1977 में उक्त कम्पनी के 5,433 शेयरधारी थे। मांगी गई अन्य सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे एकत्रित करने में पर्याप्त समय और श्रम लगेगा। परन्तु यदि किसी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति अथवा व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अपेक्षित हो, तो वह एकत्रित करके प्रस्तुत की जायगी।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Recruitment rules for Class I and Class II Posts in marine Products Export Development Authority

659. SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment rules have since been framed for all the Class I and Class II posts in Marine Products Export Development Authority; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Recruitment rules have not yet been framed for Class I and Class II Posts in the Marine Products Export Development Authority.

(b) The service conditions of the staff of the Authority have to be based on the Marine Products Export Development Authority Regulations which were published in the Gazette after being approved by the Government on

27th August, 1977. The Authority has already initiated actions for framing the recruitment rules.

Vacant Class-I Posts in Marine Products Export Development Authority

660. SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I posts lying vacant in the Marine Products Export Development Authority and the period from which they have been lying vacant; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken to fill them up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Two Group 'A' category (Class I) posts have been lying vacant in the Marine Products Export Development Authority. One post has been vacant with effect from 26-11-1976 and the other from 28-5-1977

(b) Interviews for suitable candidates for the second post have been held. For the first post, offer for appointment has already been issued and it is expected that both the posts will be filled shortly.

सरकार द्वारा विदेशों को भेजे गए प्रतिनिधि-मंडल

661. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाले गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा कितने प्रतिनिधि-मंडल विदेशों को भेजे गए, उनमें शामिल व्यक्तियों (सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी) के नाम क्या हैं। उनके दौरों के प्रयोजन क्या थ और उन पर विदेशी मुद्रा तथा भारतीय मुद्रा के रूप मे अलग-अलग, कितनी राशि खर्च की गई; और

(ख) ये प्रतिनिधि मंडल (अथवा उनमें शामिल व्यक्ति) कितनी अवधि तक विदेशों में रहे तथा उनके दौरों के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) (क) और (ख) 31 मार्च, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाले तीन वर्षों से संबंधित ऐसी ही सूचना अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3615 में मांगी गई थी जिसका उत्तर 15 जुलाई, 1977 को लोक सभा में दिया गया था। वह सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जल्दी ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी। इस प्रश्न में मांगी गई सूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाले तीन वर्षों की अवधि के संबंध में होगी। तदनुसार इस प्रश्न में मांगी गई अधिकांश सूचना प्रश्न संख्या 3615 के उत्तर में दी जाने वाली सूचना मे उपलब्ध होगी। अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 की अवधि से संबंधित सूचना अलग से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा ज्योही संभव होगा सभा-पटल पर पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण

662. **श्री महीलाल** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण का कार्यालय जून-जुलाई, 1977 में 32 फिरोजशाह रोड से हटा कर यशवन्त प्लेस, चाणक्यपूरी में स्थानान्तरित

कर दिया गया था और यह निर्णय किस स्तर पर लिया गया था तथा पुराने स्थान के किराये की तुलना में, अब कितना अधिक किराया देना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त स्थानान्तरण के 5 महीने की अवधि के बाद ही अब इस कार्यालय के इंजीनियरिंग योजना विभाग को वसन्त विहार स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त विभाग को 12 हेली रोड से किस कारणवश वसन्त विहार स्थानान्तरित किया जा हरा है और इस पर किराये के रूप में कितनी अधिक राशि व्यय करनी पड़ेगी जबकि वसन्त विहार रिहायशी क्षेत्र है और हेली रोड कामर्शियल क्षेत्र है और इसे वहां स्थानान्तरित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां। भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के कार्यालय को 32 फिरोजशाह रोड से यशवंत प्लेस स्थानांतरित करने का निर्णय प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष के स्तर पर लिया गया था। कार्यालय को स्थानांतरित करने का मुख्य कारण यह था कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने आवासीय क्षेत्र में स्थित भवन का कार्यालय के प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग किये जाने के कारण प्रामिक्यूशन नोटिस दे दिय थे।

प्राधिकरण द्वारा 32, फिरोजशाह रोड तथा 12 हेली रोड और अशोक एस्टेट बिल्डिंग बाराखांबा रोड पर लिया हुआ कुल क्षेत्र 14,731 वर्ग फुट था जिसके लिए प्रतिमास 51,855/– रुपए किराया दिया जाता था। अब, प्राधिकरण के पास यशवंत प्लेस में 30,000 वर्ग फुट का क्षेत्र है, जिसके लिए प्रति मास 1,49,416.95 रुपए किराया दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Japanese Loans for Bombay High Projects

663. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rupees 66 crore Japanese loan to be utilised for Bombay High Offshore Project was announced in August last;

(b) whether Government was seeking 50 million Euro-Dollar loan for the same purpose; and

(c) if the replies to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the detailed schemes and targets for the utilisation of the same in a time bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). In August 1977, an agreement was signed for the Japanese commodity assistance to India (IDC3) to the extent of Yen 20 billion approximately Rs. 66 crores at the exchange rate prevailing then. Requirements of Phase III of the Bombay High Offshore Project are also to be met from this assistance. So far, for this Project, approximately Rs. 21 crores have been utilised from this commodity assistance (IDC3).

The Oil & Natural Gas Commission have raised a loan of 50 million under the loan agreement dated the 7th November 1977 entered into by them with the Wardley Limited Manufacturers Hanover Asia Limited and others for financing a part of the cost of Bombay High and Bassein field development and associated onshore and offshore installations. They have drawn $13 million till now and expect to draw and utilise the entire loan before the end of 1978 on the project.

सोयाबीन का तेल आयात करने के लिए अमरीका सरकार के साथ समझौता

664. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत सोयाबीन का तेल आयात करने के लिए अमरीकी सरकार के साथ कोई समझौता किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं तथा कितने तेल का और किस समय तक आयात किया जाएगा, और

(ग) पिछली सरकार द्वारा पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत किये गये उमझौते की अभी कितनी धनराशि बाकी है और उसकी अदायगी की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) जी हां । (ख) इस करार में, 278 लाख अमरीकी डालर के मूल्य का लगभग 60,000 मैट्रिक टन सोयाबीन के तेल के आयात की व्यवस्था है । यह आयात 30 सितम्बर, 1978 को समाप्त होने वाले अमरीकी राजकोषीय वर्ष के दौरान किया जाना है । तेल की लागत के पांच प्रतिशत की अदायगी भारत सरकार द्वारा नकद अदायगी के रुप में की जाएगी और शेष 95 प्रतिशत रकम अमेरिका से प्राप्त दीर्घवधिक ऋण के रूप में होगी ।

(ग) अब तक जितने पी० एल० 480 करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किये जा चुके हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत 30 सितम्बर 1977 को ऋणों की 6313.17 लाख अमरीकी डालर की रकम बकाया थी । ये ऋण 10 वर्ष की रिआयती अवधि सहित 31 समान किस्तों में डालरों में चुकाए जाने हैं और इन पर पहले दस वर्षों में दो प्रतिशत के हिसाब से और उसके बाद तीन प्रतिशत के हिसाब से ब्याज देना होता है ।

Visit of Group of Multinationals to India

665. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of multinationals visited Delhi and other parts of the country recently;

(b) if so, full details of the companies and cartels represented by them, the number of such visiting persons, duration of their stay;

(c) the purposes of the said group's visit to India;

(d) whether the group either collectively or individually held one or more rounds of talks/negotiations with Government Ministers and officers;

(e) if so, broad details thereof;

(f) whether some of the multinationals represented in the said group have had any kind of CIA involvement; and

(g) if so, full facts thereof and reasons for entering into dialogue or negotiations even with such companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A group of multinationals who are members of Business International visited New Delhi for a Round-table with the Governmant of India held between 29th January, 1978 and Ist Febraury, 1978. A list showing the names of the foreign participants and the companies/organisations represented by them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-1594/78). The Business International is a research and advisory organisation serving international business with its head-

quarters located in New York. The purpose of the Round-table was to enable its members to familiarise themselves with Indian policy and the scope for investment in this country.

(d) and (e) During the Round-table the group held discussion with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and certain other Ministers and Secretaries to the Government of India. All Bussiness Roundtables are conducted informally without any official record and the purpose of the discussions is only to clarify each other's objectives.

(f) According to Press reports, Mr. Orville Freeman admitted that Business Internation had a link with the C. I. A. 20 years ago, which had subsequently been snapped. Allegations had been made in the past against some multinationals represented in the delegation of the Business International regarding their links with the C. I. A. Inquires made by the Government, however, have not substantiated these allegations as far as their activities in India are concerned.

(g) The Business International is an important institution in the world of trade and business and the discussion were aimed at clarifying the respective positions and points of view.

Government Department Persons on Board of Public Undertakings

666. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided not to have more than two persons from any Government department in a 10-Member Board of any public sector enterprise; and

(b) whether Government propose to reconstitute the existing Boards of Directors in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government had decided on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) made in their Report on Public Sector Undertakings (1967) that the Government representation on the Boards of Directors of public enterprises should ordinarily be limited to two, representing the Adiminstrative and Finance Ministries, and only in exceptional cases and for good reasons the number may be exceeded. Similarly, on the basils of the AQRC's recommendations, Government had decided that the Boards of Directors of public enterprises should normally comprise 10 to 12 Members and only in exceptional cases the Membership may be increased to 15.

सोवियत संघ के साथ व्यापार

667. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष सोवियत संघ के साथ व्यापार 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ा था ;

(ख) व्यापार बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात बढ़ाया जाएगा ; और

(ग) उक्त व्यापार से वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) आशा है कि 1977 के दौरान भारत सोवियत व्यापार 1976 के दौरान हुए व्यापार की अपेक्षा काफी अधिक रहा है । तथापि इस वृद्धि की ठीक मात्रा मालूम नहीं है क्यों कि 1977 के आयात तथा निर्यात के वास्तविक आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) हमारा प्रयत्न इंस्टेंट काफी, विविध रसायनिक मदों, वस्त्र, इंजीनियरिंग माल, चमड़ा माल आदि जैसे गैर-परम्परागत मदों के निर्यात को बढ़ाना है ।

(ग) भारत-सोवियत व्यापार अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपए में किया जाता है । अतः सोवियत संघ के साथ व्यापार से विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति में प्रत्यक्षतः कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती । (तथापि, हम सोवियत संघ से उर्वरक, पैट्रोलियम, रसायन, अलौह धातुओं रूई, अखबारी कागज आदि जैसी कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं का आयात करके विदेशी मुद्रा बचाते हैं । यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस प्रकार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होती है) ।

Report of Bhoothalingam Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices

668. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI DHARMA VIR VASHISHT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study Group under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. S. Bhoothalingam on Wages, Incomes and Prices policy has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if not, when is the said report expected;

(c) whether the said Group has submitted any interim report and if so, when and with what findings; and

(d) if the said Group has submitted the report whether Government have accepted its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) By the end of April, 1978.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Value of Notes tendered as a result of Demonetisation

669. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:

SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of notes tendered as a result of demonetisation and the number and value paid so far to tenderers;

(b) the number of cases in which declarations have been found to be spurious and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the effect on the economy evidenced by the initial repercussions of demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Complete information has yet not become available. The details will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(c) The impact of the Demonetisation of High Denomination Notes on the economy is being studied and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Income Tax cases Undisposed of by Courts

670. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

SHRI R. KOLANTHIVELU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be to state:

(a) the number of income tax cases undisposed of by the Courts and the classification of arrears as over six months old, over one year old etc.;

(b) the reasons for such arrears;

(c) the steps proposed for liquidation of the arrears; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a Central tax court to deal with income tax references and other allied matters which are at present dealt with by High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Value of Notes of High Denominations tendered at Banks

671 SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of notes of denomination of Rs. 1,000 or more tendered at the Banks as a result of demonetisation;

(b) the number of persons who filed their declarations;

(c) the names of the first ten persons who tendered the largest number of notes;

(d) the number of persons who have been paid and the amount paid; and

(e) the period by which the tenderers can expect to be paid in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(e) The Scrutiny of the applications is in progress and efforts are being made to make the payments as soon as possible.

Trend in the Prices of Commodities

672. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the analysis of the trend in the prices of commodities for each of the quarters beginning from April, 1977 to date;

(b) the reasons for the prices continuing to remain unabated despite all the steps purported to have been taken to bring down the prices considerably; and

(c) the concrete steps proposed to make a sizeable dent on the problem of soaring prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) stood at 184.1 for April 1977. It rose to 188.7 for July, but then declined to 185.2 for October 1977. and further to 183.3 for January 1978.

(b) and (c). As will be seen from the above, the general level of wholesale prices has declined between April 1977 and January 1978.

Import of Palm Oil by S.T.C.

673. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to entrust the import of palm oil to the State Trading Corporation for using it in Vanaspati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been made between Vanaspati manufacturing units and STC to the effect that the imported palm oil will be supplied to them at the specified lower rate; and

(d) if so, what will be the original imported price and the supply price to the manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The requirements of imported oils including palm oil for the manufacture of vanaspati have always been met by the State Trading Corporation.

(b) 75 per cent of the requirements of the Vanaspati industry is now being met by imported oils.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Per capita Bank investment in industries

674. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the per capita bank investment in industries in each State and Union territory of the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Available Statewise data on per capita outstanding advances of the scheduled commercial banks to 'Industry' as a whole and to 'Manufacturing Industry' separately as at the end of December 1973 and 1975 is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

(Rupees)

State/Union Territory	Total advances to Industry as a whole			Of which Advances to Manufacturing Industry		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Haryana	128	149	155	119	137	143
Himachal Pradesh	12	16	12	10	13	6
Jammu & Kashmir	21	31	52	9	14	18
Punjab	100	121	126	92	110	113
Rajasthan	24	31	38	20	26	29
Chandigarh	431	266	373	184	183	265
Delhi	318	439	695	250	375	623
Assam	12	17	23	10	14	18
Manipur	3	3	6	1	1	1
Meghalaya	8	10	12	1	3	3
Nagaland	15	7	11	12	5	7
Tripura	2	3	5	1	1	2
Bihar	26	31	61	20	31	51

State/union Territory	Total advance to Industry as a whole			Of which Advances to Manufacturing Industry		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Orissa	19	22	24	15	17	20
West Bengal	154	186	196	141	169	177
Madhya Pradesh	22	30	27	19	25	23
Uttar Pradesh	28	36	48	23	30	41
Andhra Pradesh	49	57	57	45	52	51
Karnataka	90	114	145	75	97	123
Kerala	52	65	76	45	57	66
Tamil Nadu	118	136	157	102	121	144
Pondicherry	115	216	218	105	202	206
Gujarat	138	173	176	129	147	164
Maharashtra	233	282	321	211	256	288
Goa, Daman & Diu	441	509	619	107	118	197
Others*	11	19	19	8	15	16
All India	80	98	114	70	86	100

*Includes Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshdweep, Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Mizoram.

NOTE: Per Capita advances worked out on the basis of 1971 census figures.

Inquiry into Air India Plane crash

675. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Air India Boeing crashed on New Year Day with its 213 passengers in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether any inquiry was made;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) steps taken to avert such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Air India's Boeing-747 aircraft VT-EBD "Emperor Ashoka" which was on a scheduled flight from Bombay to Dubai (flight No. AI-855) crashed in the sea off Bandra cost in the evening of January 1, 1978, resulting in the death of 213 persons (including 23 crew members) on board.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry headed by Shri Justice M. N. Chandurkar, a judge of the Bombay High Court.

(e) The cause(s) of accident as may be brought out in the report of the Court of Inquiry, when received, would be gone into in detail, and necessary remedial measures, would be taken.

Competition between Projects and Equipment Corporation and Engineering Projects India for contracts in West Asia

676. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports published in newspapers that the Projects and Equipment Corporation is engaged in cut throat competition with Engineering Projects India for securing construction contracts in West Asia; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures Government propose to take to stop this from happening?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The reports are, however, factually incorrect. An informal territorial understanding already exists between the two organisations and there are regular consultations between PEC and EPI to avoid competition among themselves.

Report of Committee on Direct Tax Laws

677. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee under the chairmanship first of Shri Nani Palkhiwala and later of Shri Chokshi has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted its findings and recommendations; and

(c) if not, when is the said committee's report likely to be submitted to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) has submitted its Interim Report to the Government in December, 1977.

(b) The recommendations contained in the Interim Report are under consideration.

(c) The Final Report of the Committee is expected by the end of August, 1978.

PATA Conference held in New Delhi

678. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, broad details of the purposes, discussions, decisions, expenses of the said conference;

(c) the names of the Indian Participants at the said conference and the broad details of their effective contribution to the deliberations at the said conference; and

(d) whether Government of India's Tourism Policy was presented at the said conference if so, by whom, and with what major contents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The 27th Annual

Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Assocation (PATA) was held in New Delhi from January 23 to 26, 1978.

(b) The main purpose of the Annual PATA Conference is to focus attention on the host country. It provides an opportunity to acquaint the delegates with tourist facilities and services available for promoting tourism to that country. Several Papers were read at the Conference. These related to trends in air transportation, the role of Government in tourism, marketing Pacific toursim, the emerging intra-pacific markets, the international conference and incentive markets, perspectives on world tourism, trends in tourism development, the impact of tourism development, tourism and conservation etc. As no discussions followed the reading of various Papers, no decisions were taken relating to the subject matter of these Papers.

As regards the expenditure incurred by the Government, an amount of Rs. 13 lakhs has been provided by the Department of Tourism for organising the PATA Conference. There is, however, likely to be some saving in the expenditure.

(c) A statement giving the names of Indian delegates who registered for the Conference is laid an the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1595/78]. Since only Papers were read which were not followed by any discussion, the question of delegates making an effective contribution to the deliberations at the Conference does not arise.

(d) Although no policy statement on tourism development had been made at the PATA Conference, the Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation in his Welcome Speech and the Prime Minister in his inaugural address broadly indicated the direction in which tourism development should take place and the national and social objectives which should be sought to be achieved through the development of tourism.

Offer by Indians in Gulf Area for Building Airport in Cochin

679. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Indians living in Gulf Area have offered money for building a proper air port in Cochin;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):(a) to (c). Indians in the Gulf countries have offered to raise funds to the extent of roughly Rs. 8 crores for construction of an international airport at Cochin, through debentures, lotteries or soft loans from the Gulf countries.

It is not considered appropriate to accept any grant from private parties for the purpose of developing an aerodrome.

Direct flight from Trivandrum to Gulf countries have been started effective 31-1-1978.

Black Money Unearthed by Demonetisation of Notes of High Denomination

680. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much black money has been unearthed by the demonetisation of notes of high denomination;

(b) how much money was in circulation in different high denomination notes;

(c) how much has been returned to the Banks, how much of it has been accounted for and the quantum of the unaccounted money; and

(d) whether any political element tendered a significant portion of these notes; and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). Value of "high denomination bank notes" in circulation as on 10th January, 1978—Rs. 146.55 crores. [Provisional figure, subject to verification/reconciliation presently in progress].

Information as to the value of "high denomination bank notes" (a) held by banks and (b) tendered by others is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Income-tax authorities are making enquiries, wherever called for, in cases involving encashment of high denomination bank notes. The quantum of unaccounted money will be known on completion thereof and finalisation of the relevant assessment proceedings. Information presently available does not show that any political party has tendered a significant portion of these notes, say, above Rs. 5 lakhs.

Demonetisation of two and a half rupee notes

681. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of currency notes of two and a half rupees denomination are in circulation and continue to be the legal tender;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to demonetise them or to bring them to surface?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). As per records of the Reserve Bank of India 41,961 pieces of Rs. 2½ denomination notes issued by the Government of India before the inception of the Reserve Bank of India, are still with the public. Though under Section 34(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, these are "deemed not to be in circulation" for the purposes of calculating the liabilities of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank, under the Proviso to that Section, the tenderer of such notes is entitled to get exchange value at the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) The matter will be considered.

National Edible Oil Policy

682. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national edible oil policy has been evolved by Government; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A National Edible Oil Policy has been prepared which covers major areas like measures for increasing the production and productivity of oilseeds, technological innovations designed to increase oil extractions, buffer stocking and price support measures, regulation of the type and quantum of imports and their time schedule, and measures for the supply of edible oils to the consumer at reasonable and relatively stable prices.

Lifting of Lesser Quantity of Iron Ore by Japan

683. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has been lifting lesser quantity of Iron ore against a higher contracted target;

(b) if so, what are the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the MMTC had any talks with the concerned officials in Japan thereon and regarding price hike on iron ore recently; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Because of heavy inventories with Japanese Steel Mills as a result of continued recession in the world steel industry, Japan may import lesser quantities against the contracted levels, but the actual exports by India to Japan during the current year are not likely to be lower than the level of 1976-77.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It would not be in the commercial interest to disclose these details.

Compensation paid to Air India Plane Accident Victims

684. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of people died in the Air India flight accident in Bombay recently;

(b) whether the Air India has sanctioned compensation to all the dependents of the deceased; and

(c) if so, at what rate and what is the amount disbursed so far on this account?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) 213 persons died.

PASSENGERS:

(b) and (c). Compensation payable to members of the family of the deceased passengers is governed by the Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1972, which came into force from 1st April, 1973. Under this Act, the Government of India adopted provisions of Warsaw Convention, 1929 and the Hague Protocol, 1955, which defines the compensation payable to members of family of passengers.

Depending upon the point of origin and point of destination as indicated on the ticket, payment of compensation is governed by international Conventions, *viz.* Warsaw Convention/ Hague Protocol. After scrutiny of the tickets, it was observed that compensation in respect of 3 passengers is governed by Warsaw Convention, 31 passengers by Hague Protocol and the remaining 156 passengers were not governed by any Convention since U.A.E. is not a signatory to either of the above Conventions. Under Warsaw Convention, maximum compensation payable is equivalent to US$10,000 (approx. Rs. 82,500.00) and that under Hague Protocol is equivalent to US $ 20,000 (approx. Rs. 1,65,000.00) However, these are maximum limits and the amount of compensation payable will depend upon the income of the deceased and the extent of the financial dependency of the members of the family etc. With regard to 156 passengers whose journey is not governed by any Convention, the matter has been re-negotiated by Air India with the insurers and it has been agreed as a special case that compensation

amount would be computed in the same manner as applicable under the Hague Protocol.

Apart from the compensation for death, claims will be settled for registered baggage and unregistered baggage. For registered baggage, compensation payable is equivalent to US $ 20 per Kg. (approx. Rs. 165.00 per Kg.) and in respect of unregistered baggage or articles carried by passengers, maximum compensation payable is equivalent to US $ 400 (Rs. 3,300.00). The claims would be settled without going into minor details with regard to the exact value of the contents of the baggage.

CREW:

As far as the members of the crew who lost their lives in the accident are concerned, according to the Service Regulations of Air India, compensation for death while on duty is payable to the Operating and Cabin Crew as shown below:

Category	Insurance	Compensation
	Rs.	Rs.
Commander	80,000	36 times basic salary
Co-Pilot	70,000	Do.
Flight Engineer	60,000	Do.
Cabin Attendants	42,000	Do.

In addition to the above, Air India Management, in anticipation of the Board's approval, has sanctioned ex-gratia payment of Rs. 50,000.00 per person in respect of all crew which will ensure payment of compensation of not less than Rupees one lakh to any crew member.

As on 17th February, 1978 out of 190 deceased passengers, claims in respect of 163 deceased passengers have been received and Air India have so far sent offers of compensation in 71 cases. Necessary discharge documents have been received back in 9 cases and final payment totalling to Rs. 12,28,460.00 has been made in respect of these 9 cases as per details below:

Name of Deceased Passenger	Amount of compensation paid to family members
	Rs.
1. Mr. S. Ratansingh	1,70,490
2. Mrs. Noorjehan A. R.	1,71,600
3. Master Atip Khan (Child below 12 years)	56,600
4. Mr. Rego Osmand S. E.	1,05,445
5. Mrs. Kuruvilla A.	1,71,600
6. Mrs. R. P. Kamali	1,06,270
7. Mr. Mohmed Hussain S.	1,69,785
8. Mr. Mohmed Yusuf K. M.	1,06,600
9. Mr. Joginder Singh	1,69,620
TOTAL.	12,28,460

In so far as crew members were concerned, out of 23 cases, 17 cases involving payment of Rs. 19,57,000.00 have been settled as on 17th February 1978, as per details below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Deceased Crew member	Amount of compensation paid to family members
		Rs.
1	Shri A. Faria, Flt. Engineer	1,73,200
2	Shri M. Avalur, Inflight Supervisor	1,37,920
3	Shri K. H. Kotwal, Flight Purser	61,860*
4	Shri A. M. Dubash, Flight Purser	1,15,600
5	Shri K. R. Menon, Assistant Flight Purser	1,08,760
6	Miss K. Maneak, Air Hostess	1,11,460
7	Miss Beena Dabhi, Air Hostess	1,11,460
8	Miss Ranjana Lal, Air Hostess	1,11,460
9	Miss C. Kathok, Air Hostess	1,13,260
10	Miss M. Nanda, Air Hostess	1,15,600
11	Miss A. Majithia, Air Hostess	1,18,480
12	Miss A. Madar, Air Hostess.	1,15,600
13	Miss J. Dinshaw, Air Hostess	1,13,260
14	Miss J. N. Kotwal, Air Hostess	1,14,160
15	Miss K. Paymaster, Air Hostess	1,15,600
16	Miss D. R. Mehta, Air Hostess	1,11,460
17	Shri N. Sabapathy, Assistant Flight Purser	1,07,860
	TOTAL	19,57,000

* Out of total amount of Rs. 1,21,720·00, Paid Rs. 61,860 to wife and balance 50% payable to brother Mr. E. D. Kotwal and Miss G. H. Kotwal, his sister.

Air India are awaiting execution of documents in respect of remaining six cases.

दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर परित्यक्त बड़ी राशि वाले मुद्रा नोटों का पाया जाना

685. **श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बड़ी राशि वाले मुद्रा नोटों के विमुद्रीकरण के बाद दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर बड़ी संख्या में परित्यक्त ऐसे मुद्रा नोट पाये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भय के कारण लोगों द्वारा परित्यक्त ऐसे मुद्रा नोटों में से कितने नोट सरकार को मिले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है ।

विमुद्रीकरण के बाद सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा जमा कराये गये अधिक मूल्य वाले करेंसी नोट

686. **श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या विमुद्रीकरण के पश्चात् अधिक मूल्य के करेंसी नोट जमा कराने वाले लोगों में सरकारी कर्मचारी भी सम्मिलित है और यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकारउल्लाह) :विभिन्न वर्गों के समपर्ण कर्ताओं की अलग-अलग सूचियां तैयार करने में बहुत अधिक समय और परिश्रम लगेगा ।

विमुद्रीकरण के बाद बड़ी राशि के नोटों सहित एक महिला का विमान से विदेश जाने का प्रयास

687. **श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिकारियों द्वारा पालम हवाई अड्डे पर उस महिला को पकड़ा गया था जो विमुद्रीकरण के बाद 50,000 रुपए के बड़ी राशि के नोट लेकर विमान से विदेश जाने का प्रयास कर रही थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह महिला ये नोट किस देश को ले जा रही थी ; और

(ग) मामले का तथ्यात्मक ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) से (ग). जी हां, तारीख 19 जनवरी, 1978 को पुलिस ने पालम हवाई अड्डे पर सुरक्षा जांच के दौरान यह पाया कि एक भारतीय महिला एक-एक हजार के 50,000 रुपए मूल्य के नोट अपने शरीर में छिपाकर ले जा रही थी । इस महिला को फ्लाइट नं० आई सी 413 से नेपाल जाना था । सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा, उक्त मुद्रा, कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने के लिए पकड़ ली गई है ।

श्री संजय गांधी के नाम बकाया आय-कर

688. **श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री संजय गांधी ने गत सात वर्षों से कोई आयकर नहीं दिया है हालांकि उन्होंने बड़ी धनराशि एकत्र कर ली है ; और

(ख) उनके नाम आय-कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में आयकर विभाग द्वारा अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकारउल्लाह) : (क) तथा (ख) : श्री संजय गांधी द्वारा कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1971-72 से 1976-77 तक के सम्बन्ध में अदा किये गये आय कर के आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष	अदा किया गया आयकर (रुपयों में)
1971—72	3,067
1972—73	3,547
1973—74	55,703
1974—75	16,728
1975—76	36,625
1976—77	17,635

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1970–71 के सम्बन्ध में 157.35 रु० की वापसी दी गई थी ।

31 जनवरी, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार श्री संजय गांधी की तरफ आयकर की कोई मांग बकाया नहीं थी ।

Protection of the interests of the growers of Turmeric

689. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the traders in Andhra Pradesh are utilising the ban on export of Turmeric and prevent the peasants from obtaining economic price for the produce;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered steps to protect the interest of the growers of turmeric; and

(c) whether Government are considering any action against the traders for taking advantage of the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). We have received representations from some growers and others urging a removal of export ban. Prices of turmeric in the domestic market have shown a downward trend recently due to ban on exports and the arrival of the new crops. The domestic prices are still at a high level compared to last year and cannot be regarded as uneconomic for the growers.

Trade Unions consulted by Bhoothalingam Study Group on Wages Incomes and Prices

690. SHRI SOM NATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Trade Unions who appeared before the Bhoothalingam Study Group on wages, income and prices;

(b) the names of Trade Unions who were invited but did not attend the study group;

(c) whether majority of the Trade Unions refused to appear before the study group; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to consult the Trade Unions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices have not so far invited any office bearers of the Trade Unions or employees' organisations to appear before the Study Group.

The Study Group addressed a communication towards the end of November/early December 1977 to a large number of organisations e.g. employees organisations and Trade Unions in different industries, Chambers of Commerce, etc. inviting their views on the terms of reference of the Study Group by 15th January, 1978. Till 16-2-1978, views had been received from one employees' organisation. Two employees' organisations have formally intimated that they are boycotting the Study Group. It is the intention of the Government to have dialogue with Trade Unions before formulating its Policy on Wages, Incomes and Prices.

थोक मूल्य और उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक

691. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1977 से सितम्बर, 1977 तक महीनेवार थोक मूल्य और उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक क्या रहे हैं ;

(ख) जनवरी, 1978 में तत्सम्बन्धी स्थिति क्या थी ;

(ग) उन प्रमुख उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मूल्य कम हुए और उनके नाम क्या हैं जिनके मूल्य बढ़े हैं ; और

(घ) मूल्यों में प्रायः होने वाले उतार-चढ़ाव को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण संलग्न हैं ।

(ग) जिन महत्वपूर्ण उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वर्ष भर वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति जारी रही हैं, वे वस्तुएं हैं दालें, फल और सब्जियां अंडे, मछली और मांस, मसाले और गर्म मसाले, दुग्धशाला पदार्थ, नमक और सूती कपड़े । जिन वस्तुओं की कामतें कम हुई हैं उनमें, चीनी, खाण्डसारी, गुड़, खाद्य तेल (सरसों के तेल से भिन्न) चाय, कहवा, जूते और साबुन शामिल हैं ।

(घ) मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने के लिए जो उपाय किये गये हैं उनका विवरण आर्थिक समीक्षा 1977–78 में दिया गया है जिसे हाल ही में संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है ।

विवरण

थोक मूल्यों तथा उपभोक्ता मूल्यों का सूचक अंक

	थोक मूल्यों का सूचक अंक	अखिल भारतीय औद्योगिक श्रमिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक अंक: आधार 1960-100
जनवरी, 1977	178.8	307
फरवरी, 1977	182.7	310
मार्च, 1977	182.9	312
अप्रैल, 1977	184.1	313
मई, 1977	187.4	318
जून, 1977	188.3	320
जुलाई, 1977	188.7	326
अगस्त, 1977	188.4	327
सितम्बर, 1977	188.2	331
अक्तूबर, 1977	185.2	330
नवम्बर, 1977	184.4	330
दिसम्बर, 1977	184.4(अ)	330
जनवरी, 1978	183.3(अ)	उ०न०

उ०न०—उपलब्ध नहीं ।

अ—अनन्तिम ।

उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार

692. **डा० लक्ष्मीनाराण पांडेय** : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडारों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इनमें से ऐसे भंडारों की संख्या कितनी है, जो वर्ष 1976–77 के अन्त तक लाभ अर्जित कर रहे थे अथवा घाटे में चल रहे थे

(ग) उपभोक्ता भंडारों का जाल बिछाने और उन्हें लाभप्रद बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि भंडारों में कुप्रबन्ध, सामान के गलत चयन और उचित स्थानों पर उनके न खोले जाने से उनका समुचित उपयोग नहीं हो पाता और उन्हें घाटा उठाना पड़ा ; और

(ङ) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) तथा (ख) : 30 जून, 1977 को समाप्त सहकारी वर्ष के बारे में उपलब्ध अनन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार 16,404 उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार थे । इस कुल संख्या में से 15918 सहकारी समितियां प्राथमिक उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां थीं , जिनमें से 6371 लाभ में, 3923 घाटे में तथा 5624 निष्क्रिय थीं । जहां तक केन्द्रीय थोक उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडारों और राज्य तथा राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघों का संबंध है, इस प्रकार की 486 समितियों में से 338 लाभ में थीं । 117 घाटे में थीं और 31 समितियों के बारे में 1976–77 की सूचना उपलब्ध न थी ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के ढांचे का पुनर्गठन करने तथा उसे वैज्ञानिक ढंग से व्यवस्थित करने के लिए कदम उठाये जायें । ऐसा विशेष रूप से निष्क्रिय प्राथमिक उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों को बन्द करने, जहां सम्भव हो वहां कमजोर प्राथमिक समितियों को केन्द्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के साथ मिलाने, व्यापार तथा कार्य पद्धतियों को वैज्ञानिक रूप से व्यवस्थित करने तथा व्यापार एवं प्रबन्धकीय दक्षता में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाए, ताकि उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थायें प्रभावी सेवायें उपलब्ध कर सकें और आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम संस्थाओं के रूप में भी कार्य कर सकें ।इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ राज्यों में उपलब्ध सफल अनुभव के आधार पर कमजोर। बीमार उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडारों की पुनर्स्थापना के लिए मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धांत भी जारी किए जाते हैं । उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के विकास के लिए राज्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के अन्तर्गत फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्रों के जाल का विस्तार करने तथा राज्य स्तर के संघों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता देती है । केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के महत्वपूर्ण कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण में सहायता करने के अलावा उन्हें सहकारी समितियों के लिए विनिर्माताओं से वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की गारन्टी स्कीम के अन्तगत कार्यकर पूंजी ऋण दिलाने में भी सहायता करती है ।

(घ) उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों को घाटा होने के कारण हर संस्था के अलग-अलग हैं । तथापि, यह देखा गया है कि बहुत से मामलों में घाटा आम तौर पर कुप्रबन्ध, गलत क्रय प्रक्रिया तथा पद्धतियों और कुछ मामलों में उपयुक्त स्थान पर स्थित न होना, स्टाक का भारी मात्रा में गायब होना, बिक्री के मुकाबले में स्थापना पर अधिक उपरी खर्च तथा दूसरे खर्चों के कारण हुआ है ।

(ङ) उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के कार्यचालन में सुधार के लिए अपेक्षित सुधारात्मक उपाय राज्य सरकारों को करने होंगे, क्योंकि दूसरी सहकारी संस्थाओं की तरह से सहकारी समितियां भी राज्यों के क्षेत्राधिकार में हैं । उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों की प्रगति तथा अपेक्षित सुधारात्मक उपायों पर आमतौर पर राज्यों के सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयकों और राज्यों के सहकारिता मंत्रियों के वार्षिक सम्मेलनों में विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है और उनकी सिफारिशें समुचित कारवाई के लिए राज्यों को भेजी जाती हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के विकास में राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने के लिए उन्हें समय-समय पर इन समितियों के कार्य-चालन संबंधी महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर मार्ग-दर्शक सिद्धांत भी भेजे जाते हैं ।

दिल्ली में सुपर बाजर को घाटा

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(क) क्या दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार और इसकी विभिन्न शाखाओं को लाखों रुपयो का घाटा हुआ, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) सुपर बाजार के घाटे को कम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) इस समय कनाट प्लेस सुपर बाजार के कितने काउन्टरों को ठेके पर दिया हुआ है तथा इन्हें किन व्यक्तियों या संगठनों को दिया गया हैं ;

(घ) गत तीन महीनों में कनाट प्लेस स्थित सुपर बाजार पर "आधुनिकीकरण" अथवा "रखरखाव" शीर्ष के अन्तगत कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ;

(ङ) सुपर बाजार के "फर्निशिंग" विभागों के अन्तरण और नये सिरे से निर्माण कर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ; और

(च) इस समय वहां कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं तथा 1977 में कितने कर्मचारी भर्ती किये गये और सेवा से बर्खास्त किये गये ।

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) (क) वर्ष 1976-77 तक कोआपरेटिव स्टोर लिमिटेड (सुपर बाजार), नई दिल्ली को लगभग 78 लाख रुपए का संचित घाटा हुआ था । इस संस्था को पहले छ: वर्षों में घाटा हुआ और 1972-73 से 1976-77 तक इसे सीमान्त शुद्ध लाभ होता रहा है ।

हानियों के कारण ये हैं :—शुरूशुरू में माल की भारी मात्रा में चोरी होना तथा कम होना, स्थापना पर अधिक ऊपरी खर्च व अन्य विविध व्यय, पहले दो वर्षों में विकास पर किया गया अधिक व्यय, बिक्री कम होना, आदि ।

(ख) घाटे को कम करने के लिए उठाये गये महत्वपूर्ण कदम ये हैं :—कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1100 से घटा कर 850 करना, अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी भर्ती किये बिना नई शाखायें खोलना, उधार लेने में कमी करना, वस्तु सूची (इन्वेंट्री) की उचित व्यवस्था करना, माल की चोरी तथा कमी को घटाना, बिक्री बढ़ाना तथा गैर-यापारिक आय में वृद्धि करना ।

(ग) इकत्तीस विशेष किस्म की बिक्री-सेवाओं के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के निगमों सहकारी समितियों तथा प्राइवेट पार्टियों को दिये गये काउन्टरों/स्थानों की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(च) और (ङ) : बड़ी संख्या में भंडार में आने वाले उपभोक्ताओं को आसानी से खरीददारी करने की सुविधा देने के विचार से सुपर बाजार ने हाल ही में अपने विभागों को तीसरे तल से पहले तल में लाने का निर्णय किया है । कुछ विभागों को तीसरे तल से पहले तल में लाने पर 45,000 रु० की राशि खर्च की गई है । कई वर्षों से सेनेटरी फिटिंग्स को मरम्मत नहीं की गई थी, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप बरसात का पानी तथा शौचालयों का पानी तहखाने में रिस रहा था और उससे वहां सामान को नुकसान पहुंच रहा था । अतः सेनेटरी कार्य की मरम्मत के लिए एक ठेकेदार को ठेका दिया गया है और किए गये कार्य के आंशिक भुगतान के रूप में 29000 रु० की राशि का भुगतान कर दिया गया गया है ।

(च) 31-1-1978 को कुल 847 कर्मचारी थे । वर्ष 1977 के दौरान 21 कर्मचारियों की सेवायें समाप्त कर दी गईं या नामावली से नाम काट दिये गए । वर्ष 1977 के दौरान विभिन्न विभागों में खाली पदों को भरने के लिए 29 व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये ।

विवरण

व्यक्तियों/संस्थाओं के नाम	वस्तुएं/सेवायें
मैसर्स कोहिनूर आटो स्टोरस्	मोटर पार्टस यूनिट
मैसर्स कन्हैया लाल शाम जी एण्ड कं०	बनारसी साड़ियां
मैसर्स विक्रम एन्टरप्राइजिस	खिलौने
मैसर्स बाटिक एण्ड शेड्स	बाटिक्साएण्ड शेड्स
मैसर्स शाल एम्पोरियम	शाल तथा सिल्क साड़ियां
मैसर्स कश्मीर आर्ट वोवलटीज़	साड़ियां तथा शाल
मैसर्स इन्टरनेशनल ट्रड लिंक	मोटर पार्टस् तथा हार्डवेयर
मैसर्स इंडिया फाइबी	नागरिक हेलमेट्स
मैसर्स आर्टस क्राफटस सेल्स	खिलौने
मर्स नेशनल टक्सटाइल्स कारपोरेशन	वस्त्र
मसर्स हिन्दुस्तान हैण्डीक्राफटस	मार्बल कांउन्टर नोवेल्टीस
मसर्स शंकर ब्रदर्स	म्यूजिकल इंस्ट्रमेन्टस
मैस र्स महाराजा लाल एण्ड संस	एच० एम० वी० रिकार्डस
मैसर्स जे० एण्ड के० हैंडलम कोआपरेटिव	शो रुम
मैसर्स यू० पी० हैंडलूम कारपोरेशन	शो रूम

व्यक्तियों/संस्थाओं के नाम	वस्तुएं/सेवाये
गवर्नमेंट पबलिकेशन डिवीजन (सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय)	सरकारी प्रकाशनों की बिक्री
मैसर्स काश्मीर प्रोडक्टस	ब्यूटी कारनर
डा० सोम देव	होमियोपैथिक क्लिनिक
डा० (श्रीमती) सोतु जुनेजा	डेन्टल क्लिनिक
मैसर्स अजीत जैन एण्ड संस	इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स प्रोडक्टस
मैसर्स श्यामलाल जैन एण्ड संस	पेंटस एण्ड सेनेटरी हार्डवेयर्स ।
मैसर्स सिंह इलक्ट्रानिक्स	साउण्ड एण्ड म्यूजिक्स
मैसर्स राय एण्ड जेम्स	हेयर ड्रेसिंग सेलून
मैसर्स काफी हाउस	काफी, स्नैक्स आदि
मैसर्स के० एल० ओसवाल एण्ड संस	पाप कार्न आइसक्रीम काउन्टर ।
मैसर्स ढोढा स्वीट्स	मिठाइयां
मैसर्स सावित्री कालरा	लाटरी टिकट
मैसर्स इलाइट आप्टोशियन्स	आप्टीकल्स
मैसर्स गुप्ता एण्ड गोयल	कमी वाच काउन्टर
डा० सुशील चौधरी	आई क्लिनिक ।
मैसर्स लूना स्केल कं०	वइंग मशीनें

श्री संजय गांधी द्वारा दायर आय-कर विवरणियों की जांच

694. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री संजय गांधी द्वारा पिछले वर्षों के दौरान दायर की गई विवरणियों की इस आधार पर जांच की जा रही है कि विवरणियां गलत थीं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त विवरणियां दायर करते समय भारी मात्रा में आय को छुपाया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में जांच किस स्थिति में है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारउल्लाह): (क) से (ग) श्री संजय गांधी ने जो आयकर विवरणियां दाखिल की हैं, उनका आयकर अधिनियम के अधीन चल रही कर-निर्धारण संबंधी कार्यवाही के दौरान छानबीन की जा रही है । कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1970–71 और 1974–75 के कर-निर्धारण को फिर से कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है क्योंकि आयकर अधिकारी को यह विश्वास करने का कारण था कि कर लगने योग्य आय, कर लगने से छूट गई थी । कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1973–74 के संबंध में किये गये कर-निर्धारण को आयकर

आयुक्त ने पुनर्निर्धारण के लिए रद्द कर दिया है ।

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1969–70 के संबंध में भी कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है ।

2. आय की कितनी रकम कर-निर्धारण से बच गई है, इसका पता मौजूदा छानबीन और संगत कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही पूरी होने पर चलेगा ।

Renovation and Expansion of Agartala Airport

695. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Agartala Airport requires renovation and expansion in view of the increased traffic;

(b) if so, whether Government have prepared a scheme in this regard;

(c) the details of the scheme; and

(d) when that scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). Agartala airport is at present suitable for regular operation by F-27 and HS-748 aircrafts and limited Boeing 737 operations (Advance version with low pressure tyres). Plans have been prepared for development of the airfield for regular Boeing 737 operations. The works sanctioned are indicated below:

1. Strengthening and widening of runway (18/36)

2. Extension of runway 18/36 by 1050 ft. x 150 ft. at 18 end.

3. Widening and strengthening of link taxi track and apron.

4. Providing over runs 200 ft. x 150 ft. at each end and

5. Other miscellaneous items .

Rubber Board

696. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted the Rubber Board;

(b) the purpose of constituting such a Board;

(c) whether the Trade Unions representatives are nominated on the Board; and

(d) if not, the reasons for their exclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board has been constituted to promote by such measures as it thinks fit the development of the rubber industry.

(c) and (d). The Rubber Act provides for nomination of four representatives of labour on the Rubber Board. A decision is, however, yet to be taken on the trade union organisations who may be given representation on the Board reconstituted in January 1978.

Constitution of National Consumer Council

697. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he gave an assurance at a meeting of Industry, Trade, Political Parties and Trade Unions held on eve of last budget session that National Consumer Council will be constituted expeditiously to watch the price behaviour and suggest steps to check the rising prices;

(b) whether such a committee has been constituted; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Earlier, it was proposed to have the national level organisation as a Government sponsored apex body. Subsequently, however it has been decided to have this organisation on a voluntary basis sponsored by the consumer organisations themselves. Representatives of some of these organisations met on January 27, 1978 and constituted a Steering Committee to work out details for the formation of an apex body.

Increase of Tourism in Tripura

698. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tourists visiting Tripura during the last 3 years;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of further growth of tourism in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to increase tourism in the State?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Since the Department of Tourism does not maintain tourist statistics on state-wise basis, no figures of visitors to Tripura during the last three years are available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Due to the existing entry restrictions on international tourists visiting the State no tourism schemes have been taken up in Tripura in the Central Sector. However, in the State Annual Plan for 1978-79, a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made towards the development of tourist facilities in Tripura.

Recommendations made by Alexander Committee

699. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three-year import export policy has been suggested by the Official Committee headed by the outgoing Commerce Secretary, Dr. P. C. Alexander;

(b) the terms of reference of this Committee, its composition and the time limit given for submission of Report;

(c) the main recommendations made therein;

(d) whether Government have examined the recommendations; if so, the details of the same; and

(e) the main details of the representations received by Government over this Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1596/78].

(d) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

(e) No representations have been received by Government over this report, so far.

विमुद्रीकृत नोट देने वाले राजनैतिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक संगठन

700. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही के विमुद्रीकरण के बाद कुल कितने मूल्य के विमुद्रीकृत नोट बैंकों में जमा किये गये और उनसे कितना आयकर प्राप्त हुआ ;

(ख) कितना काला धन अभी तक बाजार में है या लोगों के पास है और क्या सरकार ने उसका पता लगाने का विचार छोड़ दिया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और यदि नहीं, तो उसका पता लगाने के लिए कब और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) विमुद्रीकरण के बाद जिन राजनीतिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक संगठनों से विमुद्रीकृत नोट प्राप्त हुए हैं, उनके नाम क्या है और उनसे कितने कितने मूल्य के ऐसे नोट मिले है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का बड़ी राशि के ऐसे नोटों की घोषणा करने वालों से केवल आयकर लेने का विचार है या उन पर मुकदमा चलाने का भी विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकारउल्लाह) : (क) : जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जैसे ही वह उपलब्ध हो जाएगी उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ख) कालेधन की राशि का ठीक अनुमान बताना संभव नहीं है । सरकार स्थिति की बराबर जांच करती रहती है और जो उपाय व्यावहारिक प्रतीत होते हैं, समय-समय पर किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) ऊंचे मूल्य वर्ग के नोटों को समर्पण करने वालों की वर्गवार अलग-अलग सूचियां तैयार करने में बहुत अधिक समय और परिश्रम लगेगा ।

(घ) प्रत्येक मामले पर लागू कानूनों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

Recovery of Flight Data and Voice Recorders of AIR India's Boeing 'Emperor Ashoka'

701. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flight data and voice recorders (black box) of 'Emperor Ashoka', Air India's Boeing that crashed on the New Year Day 1978 have since been recovered;

(b) if so, whether these have been sent abroad for appropriate make out of the version recorded therein;

(c) whether Air India still lacks equipments to decipher such things; and

(d) what steps have been taken to avoid recurrence of such crashes, to ascertain the cause of the accident, and the amount of compensations paid to those families whose members died in the accidents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) At present the facilities available in India are inadequate.

(d) The cause(s) of accident as may be brought out in the report of Court of Inquiry, when received, would be gone into in detail and necessary remedial measures would be taken. A statement containing the information in regard to payment of compensation to the dependents of air-crash victims is attached.

Statement

As on 17th February 1978 out of 190 deceased passengers, claims in respect of 163 decreased passengers have been received and Air India have so far sent offers of compensation in 71 cases. Necessary discharge documents have been received back in 9 cases and final payment totalling to Rs. 12,28,460.00 has been made in respect of these 9 cases as per details below:—

Sr. No.	Name of Deceased Passenger	Amount of compensation paid to family members
		Rs.
1.	Mr. S. Ratansingh	1,70,490
2.	Mrs. Noorjehan A. R.	1,71,600
3.	Master Atip Khan (child below 12 years)	56,600
4.	Mr. Rego Osmand S.E.	1,05,445
5.	Mrs. Kuruvilla A.	1,71,600
6.	Mrs. R. P. Kamali	1,06,270
7.	Mr. Mohamed Hussein S.	1,69,785
8.	Mr. Mohmed Yusuf K. M.	1,06,600
9.	Mr. Joginder Singh	1,69,620
	TOTAL	12,28,460

In so far as crew members were concerned, out of 23 cases, 17 cases involving payment of Rs. 19,57,000.00 have been settled as on 17th February 1978, as per details below:—

Sl. N.	Name of Deceased Crew member	Amount of compensation paid to family members
		Rs.
1.	Shri A. Faria, Flt. Engineer	1,73,200
2.	Shri M. Avalur, Inflight Supervisor	1,37,920
3.	Shri K. H. Kotwal, Flight Purser	61,860*
4.	Shri A. M. Dubash, Flight Purser	1,15,600
5.	Shri K. R. Menon, Assistant Flight Purser	1,08,760
6.	Miss K. Maneck, Air Hostess	1,11,460
7.	Miss Beena Dabhi, Air Hostess	1,11,460
8.	Miss Ranjana Lal, Air Hostess	1,11,460
9.	Miss C. Kathok, Air Hostess	1,13,260
10.	Miss M. Nanda, Air Hostess	1,15,600
11.	Miss A. Majithia, Air Hostess	1,18,480
11.	Miss A. Madar, Air Hostess	1,15,600
13.	Miss J. Dinshaw, Air Hostess	1,13,260
14.	Miss J. N. Kotwal, Air Hostess	1,14,160
15.	Miss K. Paymaster, Air Hostess	1,15,600
16.	Miss D. R. Mehta, Air Hostess	1,11,460
17.	Shri N. Sabapathy, Assistant Flight Purser	1,07,860
	TOTAL	19,57,000

*Out of total amount of Rs. 1,21,720·00 paid Rs. 61,860 to wife and balance 50% payable to brother Mr. E. D. Kotwal and Miss G. H. Kotwal, his sister.

Air India are awaiting execution of documents in respect of remaining six cases.

Take-over of Dharamshalas by State Governments for tourists

702. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have suggested to the Governments of various States to take over the local 'dharamshalas' for better management and for tourists' facilities;

(b) the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the response from the States is not very encouraging and whether Government have since located certain dharamshalas in various parts for their take over by the Government of India itself; and

(d) if so, the places and locations thereof and the reaction of the present management?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). A letter was addressed to all the Chief Ministers suggesting that the State Governments may conduct a comprehensive survey of Dharamshalas located in their State with a view to ascertaining their present condition, and the measures required to improve them. Based on the findings of the above survey, the State Governments were requested to make a planned effort to improve the dharamshalas. It was also suggested that the dharamshalas which were not being run satisfactorily, and which the management was prepared to hand them over to the State Government, should be taken over and managed by the State Department of Tourism.

(c) The response so far received from the State Governments is encouraging. The Government of India has no proposal to take over any dharamshalas.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Cashew plantation in West Bengal

703. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cashew Corporation of India has offered substantial assistance to various States engaged in growing of cashew plantations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether huge potentialities for development of cashew plantation have been found in certain backward districts of West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by Government to help development of plantation growth in West Bengal and reaction found by Government from the local inhabitants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Cashew Corporation of India have agreed to make available funds upto Rs. 4 crores for state sponsored, export oriented viable schemes of cashew cultivation either by way of soft loans or equity participation. All the concerned State Governments (including West Bengal) have already been requested to send the detailed project reports for intensive production/area expansion of cashewnuts to enable the Cashew Corporation to take decision on the quantum and nature of assistance.

(c) No such project-assessment is yet available.

(d) No project report for assistance from the Cashew Corporation has yet been received from the Government of West Bengal. As soon as it is received, it will be examined by the Cashew Corporation to assess the extent and type of assistance that could be rendered by them.

Expenditure on PATA Conference held in New Delhi

704. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:
DR. BAPU KALDATY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government on the recent PATA Conference held in New Delhi;

(b) the number of foreign delegates participated in the Conference; and

(c) the approximate foreign exchange earned by the Indian Hotels (Government) from these foreign delegates?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) An amount of Rs. 13 lakhs has been provided by the Department of Tourism for the organisation of PATA Conference. There is, however, likely to be some saving in expenditure.

(b) According to preliminary estimates approximately 1300 foreign delegates including spouses attended the Conference.

(c) Information so far received indicates an earning of Rs. 6.12 lakhs.

Overdrafts given to Kohinoor Mills

705. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether responsibility has been fixed and action taken against those who were responsible for giving massive overdrafts to Kohinoor Mills and other concerns of Kapadias, specially Sudhir Kapadia, in disregard of established banking rules?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Government has received the report of the One-man Committee regarding grant of advances and other facilities by the Central Bank of India to Kohinoor Mills Ltd. Governments' consideration of the Report is expected to be completed shortly and the House will soon be informed about the action proposed to be taken on the Report.

Complaints regarding accumulation of black money by Mrs. Gandhi and others

706. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has received written complaints about accumulation of black money by Mrs. Gandhi, Mohd. Yunus, M. R. Sherwani, S. D. Pillai, Dhan Singh of National Herald (Allied publications private limited);

(b) has the Government instituted a thorough enquiry as to how the initial capital came to existence, bearing in mind the extensive public donations that were received, how it appreciated and how it has come to this present day figure;

(c) whether he has already taken steps to record the statement of employees who have categorically stated and given in writing that every month Mrs Gandhi gave Rs. 1½ lakhs of unaccounted money to National Herald through Sarvashri S. D. Pillai, Dhan Singh and Mohd. Yunus;

(d) whether a thorough probe has been instituted against the late Jawaharlal Nehru Estate, Smt. Indira Gandhi's and her family members' Estate with regard to Wealth Tax, Income Tax, Estate Duty and Gift Tax and capital gains tax; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) Complaints against the management of M/s Associated Journals Ltd. [and not Allied Publications (P) Ltd.] Printers & Publishers of the National Herald, have been received. In a letter addressed to Smt. Indira Gandhi, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Shri Bhushan Raina, stated to be President of the National Herald Employees Union, has alleged that "the National Herald was getting on an average a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per month which was never accounted for in the account books". He has also made certain allegations against Shri Mohd. Yunus, Shri S. D. Pillai and Shri M. R Sherwani.

(b) and (c). The subscribed capital of the Associated Journals Ltd. increased from Rs. 25,51,620 in 1966-67 to 52,89,550. Its liability for secured loan was Rs. 20,30,923 on 31-3-1969 and Rs. 65,84,910 on 31-3-1977, while its liability for unsecured loans rose from

Rs. 7,78,313 on 31-3-1967 to Rs. 24,16,828 on 31-3-1977. Enquiries are being made into this increase in its capital and also the donations/contributions which it is alleged to have received during the last few years.

(d) and (e). The jurisdiction over the cases of S/Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Sanjay Gandhi and their family members has been assigned to an Income-tax Officer in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi (Central). Enquiries in these cases are in progress. Regarding the estate of the late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, there is no definite information calling for a probe. As regards Smt. Indira Gandhi, enquiries as called for are being made in the course of the pending assessment proceedings.

Foreign exchange with Guntur branch of State Bank of India

707. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that with Guntur Branch of the State Bank of India alone has at least Rs. 1 crore of foreign exchange remaining unrepatriated abroad and this amount is a part of sale proceeds of tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The foreign exchange realised from importers abroad by the Guntur Branch of the State Bank of India as sale proceeds of tobacco etc. is credited to the foreign exchange balances of the State Bank of India with its branches abroad or with its correspondent banks immediately on realisation. The Guntur Branch is not permitted to have a separate account of its own to keep its foreign exchange realisations abroad.

The Foreign Department of the State Bank of India at Calcutta centrally controls the foreign exchange balances of the bank as a whole. After keeping abroad amounts of foreign exchange needed to meet its day-to-day requirements for payments for imports routed through the State Bank of India, the balances are repatriated to India from time to time under intimation to the Reserve Bank of India. On the other hand, if the foreign exchange needed by the State Bank of India for making payments abroad is more than the amount held by it abroad, foreign exchange is remitted from India with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

High denomination notes received at various authorised centres following of demonetisation of notes

708. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the high denomination notes received at various authorised centres for encashing following decision of the Government demonetising high denomination notes;

(b) whether in all cases amounts have been deposited in the account of the individuals;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) names of the people who have submitted notes of value of Rs. 10,000 and more?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Complete information has not become available. The details will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(d) Too much time and labour will be involved in compiling this information.

Demands of bank employees

709. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bank employees observed two days strike for four

hours on 29th and full day on 30th December, 1977;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps being taken to consider their demands?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Indian Banks Association has reported that bank employees belonging to unions affiliated to All India Bank Employees Association and Indian National Bank Employees Congress went on strike on 29th and 30th December, 1977. The demands of the bank employees relate to revision of wages, payment of bonus and the relief of office-bearers of trade unions to do their trade union work during office hours (referred to as "restoration of trade union rights").

The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) has initiated conciliation proceedings in the matter under the Industrial Disputes Act. The conciliation proceedings have not yet been concluded.

Removal of Preferences to Public Sector Enterprises

710. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to remove all preferences to public sector enterprises; and

(b) if so, what are the preferences that have been given to the public sector enterprises at present and reasons for removing them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the price and purchase preference given to public enterprises by Government. Government had with a view to maximising the utilisation of capacity decided that Ministries and Government Departments should purchase their requirements from public enterprises to the maximum extent possible. Public enterprises were given a price preference upto 10 per cent. under this scheme. The scheme was applied mainly to engineering enterprises in the public sector. As there had been substantial improvement in the working of the public enterprises and in order to increase competitive efficiency, the price preference has been withdrawn.

Decision on recommendations of Jha Commission on taxation

711. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the recommendations of Jha Commission on taxation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). The report of the Jha Committee covers the entire gamut of indirect taxes levied both by the Union and the States and contains a wide range of recommendations. Government have already taken the following decisions in relation to Central Excise and Customs duties, keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee:

(i) Amalgamation of basic and auxiliary duties of excise.

(ii) Conversion of specific duties of Central Excise into *ad valorem* levies as far as possible.

(iii) Stepping up of duty under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff.

(iv) Grant of set off in respect of duties paid under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff, on inputs used in the manufacture of other exciseable goods.

(v) Reduction of Central Excise duty on water coolers.

(vi) Reduction of Central Excise duty on pumping sets.

(vii) Revision of the Central Excise duty structure on cotton fabrics (except fine and superfine) in relation to the value of the fabric rather than physical specification relating thereto.

(viii) Reduction of import duty on stainless steel sheets, stripts and plates used as raw material for the manufacture of specified capital goods (machinery) and components.

Survey of requirement of Rooms in Hotels for Tourists

712. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the requirement of rooms in hotels for the tourists who are expected to visit this country by the end of the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Based on the 1972-73 Foreign Tourists Survey and the prevailing trend in tourist arrivals, a projection of hotel room requirements for international tourists was made at the time of formulating the Fifth Plan. Accordingly, the hotel room requirements were estimated to be 15,000 additional rooms by the end of the Fifth Plan (1974-79) for 800,000 tourists expected to visit India by the end of this Plan period.

PATA emphasis for building more hotels for middle income tourists.

713. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI K. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Indian Express dated the 17h January, 1978 wherein top experts of the Pacific Area Association have emphasised the need for building more hotels for middle-income tourists in India;

(b) if so, what is Government of India's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to chalk out any plan for construction of such hotels in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to construct Janata hotels at metropolitan cities (Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) and other selected tourist centres. The number, location and size of such hotels to be constructed in the Central Sector will depend upon the resources made available for this purpose in the next Five year Plan.

Export of Aluminium

714. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been an exporter of aluminium during the past two years; and if so, the quantity of aluminium which was exported by India during the same period, year-wise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present there is shortage of aluminium and Government have planned to import this metal during the year 1977-78; and

(c) the reasons for this shortage and its effect on India's foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. The quantity of aluminium exported during 1975-1976 and 1976-77 were around 10 thousand tonnes and 25 thousand tonnes respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Shortage is due to increase in demand of aluminium without corresponding increase in the production. Foreign exchange out-go as a result of import is estimated to be around Rs. 20 crores.

Use of monkeys imported from India for radiation tests

715. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice that monkeys imported from India are being used in USA for radiation tests to perfect the Neutron Bomb, a 'clean' nuclear device, while under the law monkeys can be used for medical and research work only; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to see that the laws are not flouted and the monkeys are not used for this cold-blooded salughter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). We have seen newspaper reports alleging misuse of monkeys. The export of monkeys has been banned.

Recommendations of the Jha Committee on Indirect Taxation

716. SHRI CHITA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jha Committee on Indirect Taxation has since submitted its final report;

(b) if so, principal recommendations thereof;

(c) whether the Government have since studied the report and recommendations; and

(d) the conclusions of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AKRAWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Part I of the Final Report of the Committee, which contains in a condensed form the main coclusions and recommendations of the Committee has already been laid on the Table of the House on the 16th December, 1977.

(c) The whole Report, which covers the entire gamut of indirect taxation by both the Union and the States, is under study at present.

(d) Government have already taken the following decisions in relation to Central Excise and Customs duties, keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee:

(i) Amalgamation of basic and auxiliary duties of excise.

(ii) Conversion of specific duties of Central Excise into *ad valorem* levies as far as possible.

(iii) Stepping up of duty under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff.

(iv) Grant of set off in respect of duties paid under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff, on inputs used in the manufacture of other excisable goods.

(v) Reduction of Central Excise duty on water coolers.

(vi) Reduction of Central Excise duty on pumping sets.

(vii) Revision of the Central Excise duty structure on cotton fabrics (except fine and superfine) in relation to the value of the fabric rather than physical specification relating thereto.

(viii) Reduction of import duty on stainless steel sheets, strips and plates used as raw material for the manufacture of specified capital goods (machinery) and components.

The conclusions of the Government on the various other recommendations will be announced in due course.

Smuggling operations on West Coast of India

717. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling operations on the West Coast of India have recently been on ascendency; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to curb smuggling operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Reports received by the Government do not provide any such indication.

(b) Although smuggling on the West Coast continues to be effectively contained, anti-smuggling measures have been strengthened further by augmenting the preventive staff, providing more sea crafts for coastal patrolling and setting up observation posts at vulnerable points along the Western coast. Wireless communication net work has been set up all along the West Coast. Recently, Coast Guard Organisation has been set up which will also supplement the efforts of the Customs Department in anti-smuggling operations.

Ban on Export of Poultry, Vegetables and Fresh Fruits

718. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have put certain controls on the export of poultry, vegetables and fresh fruits;

(b) what was the total export of the above goods during 1976-77 and what are the commitments for 1977-78;

(c) is it a fact that the 14th Annual Conference of Processed Foods Export Promotion Council in New Delhi held in January, 1978 requested Government to lift the ban on export of onions, potatoes; if so, what is the price of onion and potatoes over each of the last eighteen months; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Export policy in respect of poultry vegetables and fresh fruits is indicated below:—

Poultry other than Eggs	Export is freely allowed.
Eggs .	Export is allowed subject to realisation of a minimum export price of Rs. 40 per 100 numbers f.o.b.
Vegetables	Export of potatoes, onions and other fresh vegetables has been stopped with effect from 1st week of March 1977, 13th May 1977 & 19th July 1977 respectively. Export of onions and fresh vegetables is, however, allowed in small quantities against pre-ban commitments or to meet request from neighbouring friendly countries.

(b) In Rs. Lakh

	1976-77	April—June '77
Fresh vegetable including Potatoes and Onions	2746·32	697·67
Fresh fruits	351·25	287·48
Poultry Live & Killed	7·78	1·02
Eggs.	865·32	24·24

Export orders are booked by exporters and data in regard to commitments made by them is not maintained by Government.

(c) At the 14th Annual Conference of the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council held on 28th December 1977, the Chairman of the Council made a request, *inter-alia*, for permitting export of fresh vegetables and onions.

The wholesale price of onions and potatoes during the last eighteen months are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1597/78].

(d) Government policy is to accord the first priority to the domestic market in case of essential consumer items like onions, potatoes and export will be allowed only when exportable surplus is generated, and domestic price stability is ensured.

Principles followed to settle compensation claims of Victims of Air India Plane crash near Bombay

719. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the principles based on which the Air India is going to settle the compensation claims made by the relatives of the victims of the Air India plane crash near Bombay on 1st January 1978;

(b) to what extent Government have proceeded in disbursing compensation to the relatives of the victims; details thereof; and

(c) whether Government will ensure that the relatives of those unfortunate victims will get the compensation without being harassed or undergoing very rigorous and complicated procedures?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) A statement containing the requisite in-

formation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1598/78].

(c) Yes, Sir.

Collection of Wreckage of Air India 'Emperor Ashoka' Plane and preliminary Investigation

720 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any clue regarding "Emperor Ashoka" after preliminary investigation including the study of the recording in the 'flight recorder';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent Government succeeded in collecting the wreckage of the aircraft from the sea and how many of the dead bodies found out and victims identified; details thereof; and

(d) at what stage is the enquiry now?

THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No. Sir. The accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c). The wreckage recovered so far consists of the following:-

(i) Right hand body gear.

(ii) No. 3 engine.

(iii) No. 2 engine—only the wheel case and exhaust case.

(iv) Portion of the cowling.

(v) Small portion of wing, outboard aileron.

(vi) Spoiler with its actuater.

(vii) Left hand out board flap in broad jack screw No. 2 location.

(viii) Few pieces of floor board.

(ix) One life raft.

(x) Six escape slides.

(xi) One oxygen bottle

(xii) One fire extiguisher.

(xiii) Digital flight data recorder (Black Box).

(xiv) Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR).

Out of 213 persons killed in the air crash, only 93 bodies of the victims have been recovered. Out of 93 bodies recovered , 20 bodies were indentified.

(d) The inquiry is in progress. The mandatory digital flight data recorder was sent by the Court of Inquiry to National Transportation Safety Board in Washington for "read out" of the various parameters. "Read out" has been received from the National Transportation Safety Board. The Cockpit Voice Recorder has also been sent by the Court of Inquiry to National Transportation Safety Board, Washington.

Sale of Demonetised notes at Reduced Rates

721. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to reports about the selling of demonetised currency notes at highly reduced rates in different places; and

(b) if so, whether Government took any action against these people and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Appropriate action, as provided under the law, will be taken in cases in which the facts including indentity of the person or persons concerned is established.

गोमांस, बन्दरों, पक्षियों और मेंढक-टांगों का निर्यात

722. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गोमांस, बन्दरों और पक्षियों तथा मेंढक-टांगों के निर्यात की मनाई कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका निर्यात किन देशों को किया जाता था और गत तीन वर्षों में इनका, अलग-अलग कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) ये मेंढक किन क्षेत्रों में पाये जाते है और क्या मेंढकों की वंशवृद्धि के लिए भी कोई प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) गोमांस (गाय परिवार के मांस) के निर्यात पर पहले ही पूरी तरह से रोक है । बन्दरों के निर्यात पर भी रोक लगा दी गई है । पक्षियों तथा मेंढकों की टांगों के निर्यात पर कोई रोक नहीं है ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बन्दरों तथा मेंढकों की टांगों के देशवार निर्यात दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या एलटी—1599/78] ।

(ग) निर्यात योग्य किस्मों के मेंढक अधिकतर केरल, तामिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में पाये जाते हैं । उपयुक्त पालन-तकनीकी तथा मेंढक-फार्मिंग निकालने के लिए केन्द्रीय अन्तःस्थलीय मीन उद्योग संस्थान बरकपुर में तथा केरल सरकार द्वारा अलग से अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है ।

पेय जल का निर्यात

723. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई से ईरान सरकार को पेय जल का निर्यात किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मात्रा, दर और शर्तें क्या है ; और

(ग) यह जल किस स्थान से उपलब्ध किया जाएगा और क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप बम्बई की पेय जल योजना पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की कोई सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का ज्ञान रखने वाले कर्मचारी

724. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में कुल कितने प्रभाग है और उनमें कितने प्रभाग ऐसे है जहां 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का ज्ञान है ;

(ख) कुल कितने प्रभाग ऐसे है जहां इस समय टिप्पण और आलेखन हिन्दी में हो रहा है और अन्य प्रभागों में ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या हिन्दी में टिप्पण और आलेखन करने के लिए सभी प्रभागों को स्पष्ट आदेश दे दिये गये है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) : सोलह । इनमें से 12 अनुभाग ऐसे है जिनमें 80 प्रतिशत या अधिक कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का कार्य-साधक ज्ञान है ।

(ख) सभी 16 अनुभागों में भिन्न-भिन्न अनुपातों में टिप्पण और आलेखन के काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) राजभाषा नियमों के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की फाइलों पर अपने टिप्पण हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में लिखने की स्वतन्त्रता है । इस मंत्रालय के सभी अनुभागों एवं कर्मचारियों को इस नियम से अवगत कराया गया है और हिन्दी जानने वाले वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों दोनों से ही अपना अधिकाधिक काम हिन्दी में करने का आग्रह भी किया गया है । इस काम को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों एवं हिन्दी सहायक साहित्य आदि की सुविधायें पर्याप्त मात्रा में सुलभ की गई है और हिन्दी में काम करने वालों के लिए नकद पुरस्कार योजना भी चालू की जा चुकी है । इन प्रयत्नों के परिणाम-स्वरूप मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की दिशा में काफी प्रगति हुई है और यह प्रगति-क्रम उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ रहा है ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में टिप्पणी और आलेखनन

725. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में प्रत्येक वर्ग के कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उन में से कितने कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का काम चलाऊ ज्ञान है अथवा जिन्होंने हिन्दी में दक्षता प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ख) हिन्दी का काम चलाऊ ज्ञान अथवा दक्षता प्राप्त करने वाले कितने कर्मचारी हिन्दी में टिप्पण और आलेखन लिखते हैं;

(ग) हिन्दी में टिप्पण और आलेखन न लिखने वाले कर्मचारियों के ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में टिप्पण और आलेखन लिखने के लिए कहा गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या, हिन्दी जानने वाले तथा टिप्पण और आखलेन के कार्य के लिए हिन्दी प्रयोग करने वाले कर्मचारियों का वर्ग-वार ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :--

वर्ग	कुल संख्या	जिन्हें हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान अथवा प्रवीणता प्राप्त है	जो टिप्पण व आलेखन में विभिन्न अनुपातों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करते हैं
1	2	3	4
1. वर्ग क	19	17	15
2. वर्ग ख (राजपत्रित)	25	21	15
3. वर्ग ख (अराजपत्रित)	77	70	39
4. वर्ग ग	64	61	44
कुल	185	169	113

इस तालिका के वर्ग 'ख' (अराजपत्रित) व वर्ग "ग" में आशुलिपिक तथा अवर श्रेणी लिपिक के पदों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी भी शामिल है जो सामान्यतः टिप्पण व आलेखन का कार्य नहीं करते हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) राजभाषा नियमों के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को फाइलों पर अपने टिप्पण हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में लिखने की स्वतन्त्रता है । इस मंत्रालय के सभी अनुभागों एवं कर्मचारियों को इस नियम से अवगत किया गया है और हिन्दी जानने वाले वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों दोनों से ही अपना अधिकाधिक काम हिन्दी में करने का आग्रह भी किया गया है । इस काम को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों एवं हिन्दी सहायक साहित्य आदि की सुविधायें पर्याप्त मात्रा में सुलभ की गई हैं और हिन्दी में काम करने वालों के लिए नकद पुरस्कार योजना भी चालू की जा चुकी है । इन प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की दिशा में काफी प्रगति हुई है और यह प्रगति-क्रम उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ रहा है ।

Enquiry into the affairs of Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.

726. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum of complaint was submitted to Government demanding an enquiry into the affairs of the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd. by the C.B.I. and if so, what action was taken in the matter;

(b) whether it is a fact that the appointment of Shri S. K. Tulshan a former Director of Maruti Motors Ltd., on the Board of the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd., in violation of Section 10 of the Banking Regulation Act has been approved by the Reserve Bank of India and if so, on what grounds;

(c) what are the total amount of Hundis/Bills discounted and of loans and advances made during the period of emergency and thereafter by the Lakshmi Commercial Bank on behalf of concerns in which two of its Directors *viz* Shri S. K. Tulshan and Shri S. R. Kapur and their friends and relatives are interested; and

(d) whether the R.B.I. has looked into the complaints of fraud in the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd. and in the various branches of the bank since 1969 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A memorandum alleging certain irregularities in the working of the Lakshmi Commercial Bank was sent to the Government by Shri Jagjit Singh Anand, M.P., Rajya Sabha. This memorandum has been forwarded to the Reserve Bank of India for looking into the alleged irregularities.

(b) Section 10 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 does not pertain to the appointment of directors of a banking company. Section 10A of the Act, however, requires the Reserve Bank to ensure that not less than 61 per cent of the directors of a bank have special knowledge or practical experience in subjects specified in this Section. The Reserve Bank have reported that Shri S. K. Tulshan is not a director in the majority sector as contemplated in Section 10A and as such his appointment did not require their concurrence.

(c) In accordance with the practice and usages customary among bankers information relating to individual contituents of banks is not to be divulged. Reserve Bank have, however, in this context reported that Section 20 of the Banking Regulation Act does not prohibit grant of advances to concerns in which the friends or relatives of the directors of a bank are interested and that they do not have information about the advances, if any, granted by the Lakshmi Commercial Bank to such concerns.

(d). Reserve Bank have reported that apart from the memorandum referred to in part (a) of the question, they had not received any other complaints of fraud in the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Limited.

Chairman of the Punjab and Sind National Bank

727. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of the Reserve Bank of India in the matter of appointment of wholetime Chairman of non-nationalised Banks with regard to age limit, period of appointment and qualifications;

(b) whether it is a fact that these norms have been overlooked by the Reserve Bank while granting several extensions to the appointment of the present Chairman of the Punjab and Sind National Bank;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has allowed the Chairman of the Punjab and Sind Bank to acquire more than 20 per cent of the equity capital of his Bank as against a limit of 1 per cent provided under the Banking Regulation Act; and

(d) whether it is in the knowledge of the Reserve Bank that other Banks have granted loans to the Chairman of Punjab and Sind Bank and his relatives to finance the purchase of aforesaid shares of Punjab and Sind Bank and if so, whether this financial arrangement has been permitted by the Reserve Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Appointment of Chairmen of non-nationalised banks is not made or initiated by the Reserve Bank. The only legal requirement is that such appointments should have the previous approval of the Reserve Bank. Law on the subject also enjoins that the whole-time Chairman shall hold office for such period, not exceeding 5 years at a time, as the Board of Directors of the bank may fix, and that he should be a professional banker having special knowledge and practical experience of banking and not an industrialist. The Reserve Bank, before conveying their approval to the appointment or re-ap-

pointment of the Chairman of a non-nationalised bank, satisfy themselves about the suitability of the person with regard to the aforesaid criteria. Further, even though Law makes no stipulation regarding age limit, the Reserve Bank generally observe the principle that the tenure of the Chief Executive of a bank should not go beyond 65 years of age. The Reserve Bank have reported that the additional factors taken into account in approving the appointment of a Chairman are the performance of the banks during his tenure and availability/non-availability of a suitable successor.

(b) The Reserve Bank have reported that they had approved the tenure of the present Chairman of the Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd. who was 64 years of age in June, 1976, for two years, in view of the spectacular growth of the bank during his stewardship.

(c) The Reserve Bank's permission is not required for any person (including the Chairman of a bank) to acquire the shares of a banking company. The Banking Regulation Act, however, lays down that no person holding shares in a banking company shall exercise voting rights in excess of 1 per cent of the total voting rights of all the shareholders of the banking company.

(d) While the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act prohibits the grant of any loans or advances by a bank on the security of its own shares, there is no prohibition on the grant of any loans or advances by one bank on the security of the shares of another bank. The banks have however, been directed by the Reserve Bank to obtain their approval, before giving advances against shares exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs, where the repayment schedule extends beyond 5 years or where a waiver of repayment programme is intended. The Reserve Bank have reported that they have not received any application from any bank for approval to the fixing of a repayment schedule or to its waiver in respect of any advances granted to Shri Inderjit Singh and his relatives against the shares of the Punjab & Sind Bank.

Scheme for massive distribution system for essential commodities

728. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1722 on 24th June, 1977, regarding rise in prices and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the method of building up a massive distribution system for all essential commodities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether implementation has started and if so, the impact it has made on easy availability of goods to the common man at reasonable prices; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) above be in the negative, what are the difficulties faced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) A scheme for increased production and distribution of essential commodities empasising the need to widen the scope of the present system of distribution has since been circulated to all State Governments for their considered views and recommendations before a final decision is taken by the Government.

(b) Simultaneously, a number of measures have been taken by Central and State Governments for ensuring easy availability of certain essential commodities to the common man at reasonable prices.

(c) Does not arise.

Reserve Bank policy for investment of foreign exchange reserves

729. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy followed by the Reserve Bank to invest foreign exchange reserves;

(b) the details of investments made thereunder; and

(c) the interest accrued upto 31st December, 1977 and the average rate of interest earned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) In investing foreign exchange reserves, the Reserve Bank is guided by considerations of the safety of the funds, their liquidity and the yield.

(b) The information sought cannot be divulged in accordance with the practices and usages customary among Central Banks and since any such disclosure will not be in the public interest.

(c) The interest accrued during the half year ending 31st December, 1977 is estimated at Rs. 141.04 crores yielding an average earning of 6.10 per cent.

Proposal for modifications in Trade Relations with rupee payment Countries

730. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has recently made a statement to the effect that Government propose to make modifications in trade relations with rupee payment countries;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what are the names of the rupee payment countries; and

(d) what are the details of the trade transacted with each country during 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Among the rupee payment countries, the Government have changed over the system from bilateral trade with payments in non-convertible Indian Rupees into multilateral trade with payments in free foreign exchange in the case of Yugoslavia and Hungary. Such a change in the case of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Poland is envisaged with effect from 1-3-1978 and 1-1-1981, respectively.

(c) At present trade with USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Poland, Romania and DPRK is conducted on bilateral basis with payments in non-convertible Indian rupees.

(d) The details of the trade transacted with each of the above countries during 1978, will become known only after the year is over.

Steps to check rise in Prices of essential commodities in Delhi

731 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has taken any steps to check price rise of essential commodities in the capital during the period from April to December, 1977, if so, the details thereof;

(b) to what extent the prices of these commodities were checked as a result thereof;

(c) further steps being taken by the Delhi Administration in this regard; and

(d) the price of essential commodities in the capital during the last six months, month-wise and commodity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Delhi Administration has taken several measures to check price rise of essential commodities during the current year. Important ones, among them, are indicated below:—

(i) Delhi Administration has promulgated the Delhi (Display of Prices and Stocks of Scheduled Essential Commodities) Order, 1977, under which dealers are required to display the prices of specified articles.

(ii) Delhi Essential Articles (Price Control) Order, 1977 was issued under which the prices of certain essential commodities have been fixed.

(iii) The Stock Limit Control Order has been promulgated to have a check on stocks by dealers in respect of oilseeds, edible oils including vanaspati and pulses.

(iv) Raids were organised by the Office of the Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies Department, Delhi Administration to see that dealers comply with the provisions of various statutory orders and do not indulge in mal-practices.

(v) A Marketing Intelligence Cell has been set up for keeping watch on the prices of essential commodities.

(vi) Sale of some essential commodities like pulses, non-levy sugar, onions, potatoes, tea, refined rapseed oil was arranged through selected cooperative stores.

(vii) Cereal quota issued through fair price shops has been increased from 6 kg. to 10 kg. per unit per month.

(b) As a result of the measures taken the prices of several essential commodities have not only been checked but prices of some of them have actually come down during the past six months. Details are given at Annex. I. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1600/78]

(c) Continued vigilance is being exercised and further corrective steps will be taken as and when required.

(d) Details are given for important essential commodities of Annex.-I. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1600/78].

Travel Agencies functioning in the Country

732. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of travel agencies are functioning in the country;

(b) what is the number of such agencies in each State;

(c) whether it is a fact that these travel agencies are indulging in such activities which are not in the interest of the visitors;

(d) whether it is fact that these travel agencies are making huge earnings on account of manipulations with the connivance of Government officials; and

(e) if so, whether Government have any control over these agencies, if so, what are the details thereof, if not, what measures are being taken to bring these agencies under Government control?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The travel agencies on the approved list of the Central Department of Tourism number 119. A Statement showing these agencies is attached.

(c) and (d). The Department of Tourism is not aware of any mal-practices or manipulations in earnings indulged in by travel agencies on its approved list.

(e) The approved travel agencies are required to submit their annual reports containing audited profit/loss statements, information on their earnings including foreign exchange, income-tax clearance certificates, number of tourists handled, etc. If any travel agency is found indulging in malpractices its recognition is withdrawn. This would preclude their receiving benefits attached to Government approval such as foreign exchange for travel and promotion abroad, Railway recognition for getting commission on sale of tickets, priority for getting telephone and telex connections, contracts with foreign tour operations/travel agencies for canvassing business and support of overseas tourist offices for this purpose, etc.

Statement

Number of travel agencies approved by the Central Tourism Department in each State.

State	No. of approved travel agencies
(1) Assam	1
(2) Andhra Pradesh	4
(3) Goa	1
(4) Gujarat	7
(5) Jammu & Kashmir	3
(6) Karnataka	6
(7) Kerala	7
(8) Madhya Pradesh	1
(9) Maharashtra	29
(10) New Delhi	25
(11) Rajasthan	1
(12) Tamil Nadu	14
(13) Uttar Pradesh	2
(14) West Bengal	18
TOTAL	119

Formulation of a Scheme for not Exporting Consumer Goods

733. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme for not exporting those consumer goods which are badly needed for home consumption;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the consumer items which are proposed to be put under the banned list for export during 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, it is the policy of the Government to take into account priorities of home consumption, particularly for mass consmption items, in evolving its export strategy. In regulating such exports every case is considered on its merits.

Exemption of Recognised Political Parties from Payment of Income Tax

734. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government have decided to exempt recognised political parties from payment of income tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much arrears of income tax, wealth tax etc., have been pending against each political party, trade union and youth organisation; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Government propose to sponsor legislation to provide exemption from income-tax to political parties, which are registered or deemed to be registered with the Election Commission of India under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, in respect of the income derived by them from their investments (in both movable and immovable properties) and income by way of donations from non-members. The proposed exemption will be allowed only where the political party maintains proper books of account and gets its annual accounts audited by a chartered accountant or other qualified accountant.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected from the Commissioners of Income-tax and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Proposal to move away from rupee Trade to fully convertible Currencies

735. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to move away from rupee trade to fully convertible currencies in many Socialist countries; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of each Socialist country over it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Among the Socialist countries. the Government have changed over the system from bilateral trade with payment in non-convertible Indian Rupees into multilateral trade with payment in free foreign exchange in the case of Yugoslavia and Hungary. Such a change in the case of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Poland is envisaged with effect from 1-3-78 and 1-1-1981 respectively.

(b) The above changes have the consent of the concerned foreign countries.

Representation from Tea Estates Owners

736. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Tea Estates owners;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) is it a fact that the quantity of export of tea from India to foreign countries has been going down proportionately than the other tea exporting countries;

(d) what steps Government propose to take to encourage more export and the production of tea in the country; and

(e) whether Government propose to reduce the price of tea for home consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Representations from different sections of the tea industry as well as individual owners of tea estates on various matters received from time to time. In the absence of specific mention of the representation, it would be difficult to give these details.

(c) No, Sir. The share of India in total world exports has increased from 27.1 per cent in 1973 to 29.8 per cent in 1976.

(d) Government's present policy is to encourage export only after fully meeting domestic requirements. Tea

Board has been continuing promotional activities for Indian tea in different countries within the framework of this policy. These include:—

(i) Introduction of predominantly Indian packs in foreign markets in cooperation with local packers;

(ii) Participation in overseas trade fairs and exhibitions;

(iii) Visits of tea importers from foreign countries to India as well as media publicity for Indian tea;

(iv) Generic promotion of tea for increasing total consumption of tea as a beverage through tea councils set up in different countries in collaboration with other exporting countries and the tea trade of the countries concerned.

(v) A public sector organisation viz., Tea Trading Corporation of India has been set up for promoting export of Indian tea in various forms.

So far as the growth of the tea industry is concerned, the Tea Board has been assisting in the development and growth of tea industry by providing assistance in the form of plantation finance loans for extension, replacement and deplanting of tea areas, hire purchase facilities for purchase of machineries, irrigation equipment and vehicles, as well as subsidy for replanting or rejuvenation of old tea areas.

(e) Government are on the alert to ensure that tea prices for home consumption are maintained at reasonable levels. Towards this objective Government have already taken a number of steps to bring down prices of tea for home consumption which include increase in production of tea, levy of export duty on tea and abolition of export incentives, sale of larger quantities through public auctions, informal regulation of retail prices of packet tea etc. Steps have also been taken to arrange distribution of tea through the outlets of Nationals Consumers' Cooperative Federation and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED).

Demand for Bonus by Indian Airlines Employees

737. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airlines Corporation Employees Union and Indian Aircraft Technicians Association went on one day token strike on October 12, demanding 20 per cent bonus;

(b) is it also a fact that the employees of Indian Airlines have started work-to-rule protest over their demands; and

(c) if so, what steps have Government taken to resolve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Certain sections of workmen represented by the Air Corporations Employees' Union and the Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association were on work-to-rule agitation with effect from 22nd September, 1977 to 3rd November, 1977 demanding payment of *ex-gratia* @20 per cent. The agitation was called off on 3rd November, 1977 after several rounds of discussions with the Unions. It was agreed that joint meetings will be held between the representatives of the Unions and the Management to discuss the specific proposal for a productivity linked formula. These discussion are in progress, Meanwhile, the Unions have accepted the payment of *ex-gratia* at the rate of 8.33 per cent.

Setting up of an Edible Oil Corporation

738. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up an Edible Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have also considered the possibility of channelising the trade of non-edible oils in such a manner that their prices and the products of common use made therefrom are regulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). There is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up a national-level Corporation for edible oils and oilseeds. The details are being worked out.

(c) The export of castor oil and the import of mutton tallow are currently being canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

Non-availability of National Development Bonds in Bombay Banks and Post Offices

739. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Development Bonds are not available in the Bombay Banks and Post Offices;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken to popularise these Bonds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No. Sir, the National Development Bonds are now available in all the post offices and public sector banks in Bombay.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All available media are being utilised for publishing the National Development Bonds. Some of the more important measures taken are:—

I. *Press Advertising*: From September, 1977 onwards, advertisements have been given in selected newspapers in various languages. The advertisements will be repeated from time to time.

II. *Printed material*: The Bond Rules have been published as a booklet in English and Hindi and copies have been supplied to post offices/public sector banks.

III. *Radio and T. V. advertising*: A 30-second radio spot in Hindi and various regional languages has been broadcast since October 1977. This is being supplemented by a 30-second musical spot which is expected to go on the air (both radio and television) shortly.

(IV). *Outdoor media*: Hoardings on the Bonds were displayed during sports tournamennts, exhibitions, fairs, etc. 50,000 copies of PVC sticker have been produced in English and Hindi for prominent display in post offices and the public sector banks. Publicity for the Bonds will also be done through cinema slides and advertisement on postal stationery (inland letters).

The publicity measures are being constantly reviewed so as to intensify them and increase their effectiveness.

Polyester Scandal

740. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the editorial in the "Business Standard," Calcutta, dated 20-1-78 about the 'The Polyester Scandal';

(b) if so, the reasons for relaxing the polyester import; and

(c) the ramifications of the reversal of the order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A policy of liberalised imports was adopted to increase the supplies of this commodity for meeting the rising demand. The policy measures, have helped in bringing down the market price of this commodity and making it more easily available to the actual users.

Demonetised High Denomination Notes Received from Foreign Countries

741. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign Governments were allowed to send high denomination demonetised notes to India for the purpose of tendering;

(b) if so, whether any time limit was given thereto; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and total value of notes received by Government so far from each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Government have agreed, as a special case, to allow exchange of high denomination notes of the value of Rs. 40,000 from Nepal and Rs. 2,79,000 from Bhutan.

Independent Accidents Investigation Commission

742. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to have an Independent Accidents Investigation Commission under his Ministry has been dropped;

(b) if so, what are the details and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a panel of specialists to assist in accidents investigation and advise on air safety; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Civil Aviation Review Committee constituted by Government under the Chairmanship of Shri J. R. D. Tata recommended that the functions of investigation of serious accidents should no longer be the responsibility of the Director General of Civil Aviation, but should be transferred to an Accident Investigation Commission in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. However, considering that such a Commission when appointed may have very little work to do, and as in major fatal accidents, a Court of Enquiry normally presided over by a High Court Judge is appointed, it is not considered necessary to set up a separate accident investigation commission in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Relaxation in Rules regarding Debt-Equity Ratio for Sugar Mills

743. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to relax rules regarding debt-equity ratio for sugar mills undertaking modernisation and rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Normally a stipulation is made in the industrial licence for expansion of sugar mills to the effect that debt-equity ratio on completion of the scheme should be maintained within 1:1 with a view to restrict the quantum of loan assistance from the institutions and to ensure that the concern taking up expansion programme makes adequate contribution from its own resources for financing the project. It has been felt that a liberal policy should be adopted in regard to grant of loans to such sugar factories as propose to modernise/rehabilitate, as otherwise these factories are likely to go sick. Government of India, has, therefore, decided that a debt-equity ratio of 1:1 need not be insisted upon in the case of rehabilitation and modernisation of the sugar factories which effect expansion in terms of the parameters laid down for modernisation and rehabilitation under the Soft Loans Scheme being operated by the all-India Public Financial Institutions.

The said ceiling of debtequity ratio of 1:1 continues to apply in the case of normal expansions and in such cases it would also be ensured by the lending institutions that the guidelines prescribed by the Government in regard to effective deployment of the resources of the company before deciding on the grant of loans are adhered to.

Irregular Transactions in Federal Bank Limited, Trivandrum

744. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregular transactions involving some officials of the Federal Bank Limited, Trivandrum came to light during a Reserve Bank probe recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Some allegations of irregular transactions involving officials of the Federal Bank Ltd., Trivandrum have been made in an article in Blitz of 21-1-1978 captioned 'Probe Federal Bank Bungles'. The Reserve Bank of India have reported that the allegations contained in the article are under their investigation.

Passengers died and Compensation paid to each Family of Victims of Air India Jumbo 'Emperor Ashoka'

745. SHRI K. MALLANA:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air India Jumbo 'Emperor Ashoka' crashed on the eve of the new year 1978;

(b) if so, the number of passengers died and the compensation paid to each family of each victim; and

(c) the total loss suffered due to this accident?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Air India's Boeing 747 aircraft 'Emperor Ashoka' VT-EBD, while operating Bombay-Dubai flight AI-855, crashed near Bombay on 1st January 1978, resulting in the death of 213 persons (including 23 crew members). A statement showing the details of compensation paid upto 17th February 1978, and total loss suffered due to this accident is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1601/78].

राजस्थान में स्थलों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास

746. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर**: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जयपुर और भरतपुर जिलों में क्रमशः सामोर और डीग स्थित महलों का विकास करने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार ने कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ख) राजस्थान में उन अन्य स्थलों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिनका केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकार पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करना चाहती है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोतम कौशिक): (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने राजस्थान सरकार के अनुरोध पर राजस्थान की पर्यटन संभावनाओं का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए 1976 में एक केन्द्रीय सर्वेक्षण दल नियुक्त किया था। दल में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य के पर्यटन विभागों, एयर इंडिया, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम, इंडिया एयरलाइन्स तथा भारत के यात्रा अभिकर्ता संघ के प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित थे। इसकी राजस्थान में पर्यटन के विकास तथा अभिवृद्धि के बारे में रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार को नवम्बर, 1976 में दी गई थी। रिपोर्ट में जिन पर्यटक रुचि के स्थानों की पर्यटन की दृष्टि से विकास के लिए सिफारिश की गई थी वे हैं : (i) उदयपुर, (ii) जोधपुर, (iii) जैसलमेर, (iv) भरतपुर और डीग, (v) बीकानेर, (vi) अजमेर, (vii) जयपुर, (viii) धौलपुर, (ix) समोर, और (x) इन केन्द्रों के निकट वर्ती भ्रमण स्थल।

रिपोर्ट में की गई कुछ सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकार ने पहले ही कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी है।

ऊपर बताये गये केन्द्रों तथा अन्य स्थानों पर पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978–83) में केन्द्रीय और राज्यीय सैक्टरों में पर्यटन क्षेत्र के लिए कितने वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं।

Cooperation of Nationalised Banks in Antodaya Scheme prepared by Rajasthan Government

747. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to implement the scheme prepared by the State Government for the upliftment of 5 poorest families of a village under the Antodaya Scheme of the Rajasthan Government the nationalised banks have not extended their full cooperation in spite of oral as well as written requests having been made by District Collectors in this regard; and

(b) the names of the banks and amount of loans provided by each of them along with the names of Districts and number of individuals to whom these loans have been provided by them under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have been informed that banks are extending full cooperation to the Antodaya Scheme formulated by the State Government of Rajasthan. The number of persons so far assisted and the amount sanctioned by some of the public sector banks from which reports have been received are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1602/78].

Inquiries into air accidents occurred in 1978

748. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been many air accidents in the new year i.e. in 1978.

(b) if so, how many air accidents took place;

(c) the total damage caused;

(d) whether in some cases sabotage was suspected; and

(e) whether in all the cases the inquiries have been conducted and what are their reports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). During the year 1978 (upto 15th February 1978) two air accidents occurred.

(c) A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

(d) and (e). These accidents are under investigation.

Statement

(1) Total loss suffered due to ac accident to Air India's Boeing 747 aircraft VT-EBD near Bombay on 1st January 1978.

	Rs.
(*i*) Loss of aircraft: (The aircraft was purchased in March 1971 and its depreciated value as on 1st January 1978 was Rs. 12·36 cores)	12,36,00,000
(*ii*) Compensation payable to dependents—family members (Estimated)	2,75,00,000
(*iii*) Compensation payable for loss of cargo (Estimated)	35,00,000
(*iv*) Compensation payable for loss of Airmail Bags (Estimated)	5,00,000
TOTAL LOSS	15,51,00,000

The entire loss mentioned above is recoverable from insurers.

(2) Total loss suffered due to accident to Indian Airlines Boeing 737 aircraft VT-ESL at Hyderabad Airport on 12th January, 1978.

The aircraft has not suffered any damage.

Discussion with U.S. Trade Team

749. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian concern at the United States countervailing duty on certain commodities including textiles was conveyed to the U.S. Delegation when the two countries held trade consultations in New Delhi on 30th January, 1978;

(b) if so, whether the Indian side also referred to the anti-dumping case relating to steel wire strands, the import relief case regarding industrial fasteners and the trigger price mechanism for steel products;

(c) if so, what was the U.S. Government's reaction;

(d) what were the other discussions held with the U.S. trade team; and

(e) whether any agreement has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (e). A senior officials' trade delegation from the US held consultations in New Delhi with the officials of the Ministry of Commerce on 30-31st January, 1978. The purpose of the consulta-

tions was to exchange views on various issues pertaining to the Multilateral Trade Negotiations being held in Geneva. The Indian side took the opportunity to voice concern about the protectionist measures at present under consideration of the U.S. authorities. Reference was made to the U.S. International Trade Commission recommendation for raising the tariff on industrial fasteners, the U.S. Department of Treasury investigations to consider imposition of anti-dumping and countervailing duties on wire strands, textile mill products and mens' and boys' apparel and the U S. Treasury Department's decision to introduce the trigger price mechanism for import of selected steel products into the USA to cut short the process of anti-dumping investigations.

The US officials agreed to communicate the concern of the Indian Government to the appropriate US authorities. Since then we have learnt that in regard to the industrial fasteners, the US President has not accepted the recommendations of the US ITC to raise the tariff. The investigations in regard to anti-dumping and countervailing duties on wire strands and textile mill products are continuing.

In the course of exchange of views on the general issues relating to MTNs, both sides stressed the need for continued global trade liberalisation and improvement in the international trading framework that would provide for the full participation of developing countries in the international trading system. The US side also sought India's support for its move for early and successful conclusion of the negotiations. While supporting their initiative in this regard, the Indian side called upon the US Government to implement their offers for tariff concessions on tropical products. A joint statement was issued at the end of the consultations.

Investigations Regarding Illegal Deposits Abroad

*750. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation and efforts by the Directorate of Enforcement, C.B.I. and Intelligence Bureau has led to any results in tracing illegal deposits abroad during the period of last three years ending 31st December, 1977;

(b) if so, how many such cases and how much amount of such illegal transactions have been traced and from how many parties; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the above cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Investigations and efforts by the Directorate of Enforcement and the C.B.I. in the last three years have resulted in tracing of illegal deposits abroad.

(b) and (c). Action is initiated in such cases under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and wherever required also for any other economic offences involved. Statistical details of such cases are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I am on a point of order. I would like to invite attention to what seems to be an unfortunate lapse on your part in the

Observations you made yesterday with regard to the language controversy and interpretation in various languages. I want to respectfully invite your attention to p. 1371 of yesterday's uncorrected debates in which the report says:

> "Mr. Speaker: Already the Speaker in this House has ruled that so far as the question hour is concerned, it is not practicable it is not possible to interpret in 18 languages"

So far, it is all right. But then, Sir, you are also quoted as saying:

> "During the debates we have provided you interpretation in all languages".

I feel that you have been wrongly reported.

MR. SPEAKER: In some languages, is what I had said.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point is, if this goes into the debates, there will be a difficulty. I know this is an uncorrected copy, but you may kindly correct the record: otherwise, a wrong impression will be created.

MR. SPEAKER: I merely said 'in some languages'. Anyway, it will be corrected.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It seems it has been reported in the Press also.

MR. SPEAKER : Probably they are anticipating it!

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: They have reported 'in all the 18 languages'. So, a correction should be made in the Press also.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

TEA BOARD (RECRUITMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF OFFICERS APPOINTED BY GOVT.) AMDT. RULES, 1978 AND STATEMENT RE. REASONS FOR NOT LAYING THE 'FIRST ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF TOBACCO BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): On behalf of Shri Arif Beg, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Tea Board (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of officers appointed by Government) Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 139 in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1569/78].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the First Annual Report and the accounts of the Tobacco Board within the stipulated period after the close of the acounting year. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1570/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(1) The Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Order, 1977, published in Notification No. S.O. 780(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st November,

1977 (English versions) and 10th December, 1977 (Hindi version).

(2) The Refined Groundnut Oil (Regulation of Refining and Price) Control (Amendment) Order, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 25 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1978.

(3) S.O. 59 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1978, rescinding the Mustard Oil (Price Control) Order, 1977.

(4) The Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Amendment Order, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 64 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1978 (English version) and 11th February, 1978 (Hindi version). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1571/78].

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS (AMDT.) RULES, 1977, 11TH VALUATION REPORT OF L.I.C. AS ON 31-3-77 AND NOTIFICATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 4062 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1975 issued under section 6 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1572/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906:—

(i) The Indian Coinage Rules, 1975 (Development Oriented Coins, 1975) published in Notification No. S.O. 4063 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1975.

(ii) The Indian Coinage Rules, 1976, (Development Oriented Coins, 1976) published in Notification No. S.O. 1721 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1976.

(iii) The Coinage (Weight and Remedy of Coins of Rupees Fifty and Ten and Paise Ten and Five Coined for Save for Development) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. S.O. 1999 in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1977. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1573/78].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1695 in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1977.

(ii) The Central Excise (Twenty-ninth Amendment) Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 772 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1977.

(iii) Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January 1978.

(iv) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1574/78].

(4) A copy of the National Development Bonds (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 725 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1977,

under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1575/78].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 785 (E) to 789 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 4 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 33 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 54 (E) and 55 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 59 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 60 (E) and 61 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 72 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 74 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1576/78].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 1739 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 30 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 76 published in Gazette of of India dated the 14th January, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 34 (E) and 35 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 52 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 179 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 63 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 65 (E) to 67 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G.S.R. 240 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1577/78].

(7) A copy of the Eleventh Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as on the 31st March, 1977 under section

29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1579/80].

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

(i) The Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. S.O. 3973 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1977.

(ii) The Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. S.O. 3974 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1977.

(iii) The Pandyan Grama Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. S.O. 3975 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1977.

(iv) The Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. 3976 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1977.

(v) The Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. S.O. 3977 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1977.

(vi) The Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. S.O. 3978 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1977.

(vii) The Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank (Meetings of Boards) Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. S.O. 3979 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1978.

(viii) The Hardoi-Unnao Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. S.O. 3980 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1977. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1578/78].

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER RE. HIS PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT REGIONAL MEETING HELD AT SYDNEY

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): On the 17th of February I returned from the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government of Asian and Pacific Region, which was held in Sydney for the first time. The initiative for this Conference was taken by Prime Minister Fraser of Australia at the Commonwealth Conference held in London last June. Even at that time, I had welcomed the proposal since I believed that a smaller regional meeting could be more useful and effective in initiating and pursuing plans for cooperation in a number of fields, mainly economic. We were glad to note that the Sydney meeting was attended by the Heads of Government of all the 12 countries in the region. I was accompanied by a delegation which included the Minister for External Affairs.

From India's point of view, the Conference served an important purpose in bringing together the leaders of the Commonwealth countries in the Asian and the Pacific region, some of them from small countries like Nauru, West Samoa and Tonga, with which we have not had close contacts. I also had a valuable opportunity to renew my acquaintance with President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh, President Jayawerdene of Sri Lanka, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, Prime

Minister Hussain Onn of Malaysia, Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamsese Mara of Fiji, Prime Minister Muldoon of New Zealand and also Prime Minister Fraser who, as host, was in the Chair.

Though the meeting was sought to be disrupted by a deplorable act of terrorism at the venue of the Conference, by unanimous agreement the Conference went on as scheduled. The Australian Government spared no pains to protect the delegations from the hazards of sabotage. Their arrangements and hospitality won admiration from all participants. I would also like to record my thanks to our Australian hosts through this statement.

During the regular and informal discussions, we covered a great number of topics which are reflected in the Joint Communique, which is consistent with our basic views and aspirations. These included international relations in South Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, questions like terrorism, disarmament, the Indian ocean, Southern Africa and the Middle East. The main emphasis was on international economic issues the danger of protectionism and the need for freer trade, Commodities and the Common Fund, measures to promote industrial development, debt burdens; plans and prospects for regional economic and functional cooperation on energy, human resources, food production and rural development, curbing drug trafficking, and the special problems of small island States.

It was decided to set up two consultative groups on trade and energy respectively and two working groups on terrorism and illicit drugs respectively. The reference paper presented by India on alternative sources of energy and my initiating the discussions aroused earnest interest, as a result of which India was asked to coordinate the group on energy. The meeting also decided that special Commonwealth programmes to assist small States should be presented for further consideration.

As announced in the press, one of the important decisions concerning India is that we have agreed to host the next regional meeting at Delhi in 1980. This request came at the suggestion of several member countries. It was gratifying to note the esteem which India is regarded by the countries in the region and the possibilities for strengthening our cooperation with them in many fields. The diversity of India and the range of its developmental experience are beginning to be noted as relevant patterns of growth for several developing countries. This meeting enabled me to assure my colleagues from these countries that India would be happy to share whatever knowledge and experience we have gathered in the difficult process of economic diversification and development.

To sum up, the Sydney meeting was a worthwhile innovation because it was both regional and functional. This forum does not subsume of substitute other agencies for regional cooperation such as ESCAP and ASEAN. The very flexibility and informality of the group may be expected to provide a suitable framework for furthering our bilateral and multilateral contacts in the Asian and Pacific region. We shall associate ourselves actively in the follow-up measures which are planned by the working groups in order to make the Delhi meeting in 1980 a worthy successor to the Sydney meeting.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): You used the term Middle East. Did you mean West Asia?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I meant both.

12.16 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. REPORTING OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE BY A.I.R.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon Members will recall that on the 21st February, 1978 when the Railway Minister commenced his Budget speech, a few members including Shri Mani Ram Bagri made submissions that the Minister might speak in Hindi. Members from the other side made counter submissions whereupon I pointed out that both the languages, Hindi and English, were permitted. At that stage the Prime Minister intervened and requested the members of the ruling Party to resume their seats and "not to create such things in this House". He also requested the members of the Opposition not to disturb the proceedings of the House.

On the 22nd February, 1978 Shri Mani Ram Bagri drew my attention to the news broadcast in Hindi at 8.45 p m. on the 21st February, 1978 wherein it was said that the Prime Minister had pulled up the members (in Hindi the expression used was '*danta*') who made the demand that the Railway Minister should speak in Hindi. The Member requested that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting should explain the position on behalf of the All India Radio and should correct and clarify it if necessary. The Minister was informed about the same.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting in his reply dated 23rd February, 1978 has observed *inter alia* as follows:

> "The Director of News Services of AIR has written to me (*i.e.* the Minister) to say that the AIR Parliamentary correspondent could have been more careful in the choice of words signifying the Prime Minister's intervention, but the facts that the Samachar also used the same words would show that he was only trying to give a fair picture of what happened in the House. Since there was no intention on his part or on the part of the Editor to show disrespect to any member, it is hoped that the hon. Member will appreciate that this was a *bona fide* action on the part of the Correspondent. AIR has the highest regard for every member of the House, including the hon. Member, Shri Mani Ram Bagri. No offence was meant to him or to any member but if his feeling has been hurt, I convey my regrets.
>
> Director of News Services has again advised all AIR Parliamentary correspondents to be more careful in reporting proceedings of this nature."

In view of the regret expressed, I think that the matter may be treated as closed. At the same time, I would like to impress that greater care should be taken by all concerned in reporting the proceedings of Lok Sabha.

12,13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FALL IN PRICES OF GUR, SUGARCANE, COTTON AND MUSTARD AND BREACH OF AGREEMENT BY THE SUGAR MILL OWNERS

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "Reported fall in prices of gur, sugar-cane, cotton and mustard in various parts of the country and especially in UP, Haryana, Bihar and Punjab and the breach of agreement by sugar mill owners by paying lower prices to sugarcane growers."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): In recent months the prices of all the sweetening agents made from

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh]

sugarcane—sugar, khandsari and gur—have exhibited a declining trend. The wholesale prices of free-sale sugar in the principal markets have declined in the last two months by about Rs. 70 per quintal. In some place, the fall has been even steeper. Similarly, the price of gur has fallen by over Rs. 25—40 per quintal in almost all parts of the country. Khandsari prices have also declined by about Rs. 40—60 per quintal. The fall in prices of sweetening agents has no doubt provided some relief to the consumer. At the same time, Government fully share the anxiety of the House that the fall in prices should not be so steep as to result in the farmers getting unremunerative prices.

Basically, the imbalance between supply and demand has arisen due to a spurt in cane production during the current 1977-78 sugar year. From the information so far available, it appears that the area under sugarcane, which was about 29 lakh hectares in 1976-77, has gone up to 31-32 lack hectares. Sugarcane production estimated at 165 million tonnes, is also expected to be higher by about 10-11 million tonnes. The sugar industry is expected to register a record production of at least 52 lakh tonnes during the current season. The extra sugar production of the order of about 4 lakh tonnes would provide an outlet for 4 million tonnes of cane. Even so the problem remains to find an outlet for about 5 million tonnes of additional cane, after making allowance for seed and chewing requirements. Government are exploring the possibility of a higher off-take by the sugar industry this year at a level more than 52 million tonnes of cane.

As part of a series of measures to stabilize the prices of gur, the Government have allowed export of gur outside the country. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (NAFED) has also been instructed to purchase gur in adequate quantities. Gur export has been allowed through private channels also and quota limits and price restrictions have been withdrawn fully on the export of gur.

Government have also reduced the excise duty on sulphur and desi khandsari substantialy. The effect of these reductions would be to make the average incidence of excise duty at about Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per quintal respectively for sulphur and desi khandsari.

Hon'ble Members are aware that the Government have taken steps to protect the legitimate interest of the cane growers. Apart from the statutory minimum cane prices offered by the Government of India, the cane growers are also entitled to a sharing of the excess realization in the free-sale sugar. In actual practice, the levels of prices paid by the sugar industry are even higher than the statutory entitlement of the cane grower. Even at the beginning of the current sugar season, the State Governments were requested to ensure that the actual levels of cane prices in the various States, payable by the sugar industry, are maintained at the level of the previous year. In quite a few States, for example, in U.P., Bihar, Haryana and Punjab, the State-advised prices for the current year are higher by 25/50 paise per quintal as compared to last year. However, the Government are aware that in some cases, the cane prices paid, though not less than the statutory minimum price, are not at the level of prices paid last year. Now in U.P., the mills have taken the stand that w.e.f. 21-2-1978, they would adhere only to the sharing formula. It may be stated that due to precipitous fall in the price of free sugar, some factories in the recent past have not been able to realize their cost of production. The Government is aware of the situation and on its own initiative, would have taken remedial measures to remove this hardship. The sugar industry in U.P. has been ill advised to resort to the extreme step, which has led to the closure of the

mills. Because the Government will soon redress the genuine grievance of sugar millers. I appeal to them to retrace their steps. I however, assure the house, that the Government will not submit to pressure and will take all possible measures to protect the interest of the cane growers. I also appeal to the cane growers not to be led away by the extreme elements, who want to derive political advantage out of the present situation.

With regard to mustard seed, the wholesale prices were ruling in the range of Rs. 370 to Rs. 400 per quintal in December 1977 in the important markets of Delhi and Hapur. These came down to Rs. 325 to Rs. 360 per quintal in the first week of February, but thereafter recovered to the level of Rs. 345 to Rs. 360 per quintal. While the prices have no doubt shown a declining trend it cannot be said as yet that the fall in prices is steep enough to warrant any concern.

Regarding cotton, it has to be appreciated that the prices of raw cotton cannot be considered in isolation. Its impact on the textile industry including the handloom sector has to be kept in view while discussing the trend of prices of raw cotton.

The market prices of different varieties of kapas have been ruling far higher than the minimum support price announced by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. In fact, minimum support prices were higher than the support prices recommended by the A.P.C. for 1976-77 by 16 per cent.

During 1976-77 (September-August) cotton season, prices spiralled to unprecedented high levels on account of shortfall in domestic production of cotton. As against the cotton production of 59.50 lakh bales during that year *viz.* 1976-77, the current year's cotton production is estimated at 66 lakh bales. Notwithstanding the increase in its production, the prices continued to rule at levels comparable to the prices which prevailed during the last year *i.e.* 1976-77.

When the current cotton season commenced, the prices in various centres have been not only more than the support prices but also were comparable to the prices which obtained during the corresponding period in the previous year. Only from the second fortnight of January, 1978 the prices started declining. This is attributable to the fact that nearly 80 to 85 per cent of the estimated crop in Punjab and Haryana had by then been marketed and the left over stock constituting about 10 to 15 per cent of the total crop remains to be disposed of. A major portion of the unsold stock consists of third picking and consequently the prevailing prices of these remaining stocks will have to be viewed with reference to their quality.

In a mixed economy, the prices depend to a large extent on the forces of demand and supply. At present the demand is somewhat depressed mainly because of the quality of cotton now available and also because a substantial share has already been marketed.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री ने अभी इस प्रश्न के ऊपर अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और जहां तक काटन का सवाल है, मेरे ख्याल से यह बात सही है कि यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या नहीं है । मस्टर के केस में भी बहुत बड़ी समस्या नहीं है, लेकिन थोड़े दिनों के बाद जब क्राप आ जायेगी, तो मैं समझता हूं कि मस्टर का मामला भी गंभीर बन सकता है । इसलिए मैं मस्टर के केस में एक मांग करूंगा कि सरकार की इस केस में सपोर्ट प्राइस डिक्लेयर करनी चाहिए ।

लेकिन जो भयानक स्थिति है और चिन्ताजनक भी है, वह केन-प्रोग्रर्स की है ।

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

यह एक तरह से राष्ट्रीय समस्या है क्योंकि लगभग 25 मिलियन फार्मर केन-ग्रो करते हैं। स्थिति यह हो गई है कि यू० पी की जितनी शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं उनमें से करीब-80 बन्द पड़ी हैं। जितने क्शर हैं जो खण्डसारी और गुड़ बनाते हैं, वह करीब-करीब सब बन्द हो गये और किसानों को जो इकनामिक प्राइस मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलती। अगर यह स्थिति कुछ दिन ऐसे ही रही तो उनको अपना गन्ना खेतों में जलाना पड़ेगा जो कि देश के लिए बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात होगी। ऐसी भयानक स्थिति शायद पिछले 15 साल में कभी नहीं आई। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि इसके दो कारण हैं।

एक कारण तो पहली सरकार का है जिसने बैड प्लानिंग किया : वह देख रही थी कि इंटर-नेशनल प्राइस इसका गिरता जा रहा है, और उसके हिसाब से जो प्लानिंग करना चाहिए था और किसानों को गाइडेंस देनी चाहिए थी वह उसने नहीं दी। इसके परिणामस्वरूप करीब 3 लाख हैक्टर, ज्यादा जमीन में शुगर केन बोई गई। अगर किसानों को ठीक समय पर गाइडेंस मिल जाती, पहले वाली सरकार करती तो शायद यह समस्या खड़ी ही नहीं होती। लेकिन मैं अपनी सरकार को भी यह बात कहूंगा कि वह भी रैड-टेपिज्म की दोषी है क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि 2 महीने में खुली चीनी में 70 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गिर गये, खण्ड-सारी में 25 से 40 तक गिर गये और गुड़ में 40 से 60 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गिर गये। जब 2 महीने से इतनी स्टीप फाल प्राइस में हो रही थी, तो सरकार ने क्या किया, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ?

यह मामला फाइनेन्स, कामर्स और एग्रीकल्चर एण्ड फूड मिनिस्ट्रीज, तीनों से सम्बन्धित था। अच्छा यह होता कि तीनों का को-आर्डिनेशन हो कर आज से डेढ़ दो महीने पहले जब आपको यह स्थिति मालूम होने लगी थी कि केन बहुत ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है और प्राइस गिरती जा रही हैं, मिल के मालिक केन ले नहीं रहे हैं तो आपकी तीनों मिनिस्ट्रीज को मिलकर इसकी योजना बनानी चाहिए थी और देखना चाहिए था कि केन-ग्रोअर्स, जो कि देश का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है, उनको यह तकलीफ नहीं होती।

मैं यह कहूंगा कि सरकार को समय पर जागना चाहिए था। मेरे एक दो सुझाव भी हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह खण्डसारी और शुगर की कुछ खरीद करेंगे, उन्होंने आदेश भी दिया है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्होंने आदेश दिया है तो अब तक कितनी खरीद की गई ? अगर यही स्पीड रही, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि ग्लट और भी ज्यादा बढ़ेगा और लोगों की हालत और भी ज्यादा ख़राब होगी। इसलिए जब तक सरकार मासिव स्केल पर परचेज़िज नहीं करेगी, तब तक इस समस्या का हल नहीं होने वाला है। जब सरकार गेहूं के मामले में 2200 करोड़ रुपये लगा सकती है, तो मेरा एस्टी-मेट है कि अगर सरकार 75 करोड़ रुपये के करीब सबसिडी के रूप में या किसी और तरह से खर्च कर दे, तो 25 मिलियन फ़ार्मर्ज़ का मसला साल्व हो सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot make a speech. You may make some observations.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Sir, I share your anxiety. But, it is a very important matter concerning the whole country as also my party.

MR. SPEAKER: There are three other Members also.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि मासिव परचेज़ करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या उन्होंने कोई टारगेट फ़िक्स किया है कि इतने दिनों में इतनी खण्डसारी या गुड़ ख़रीदेंगे । जहां तक गुड़ का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार के पास स्टोरिंग फ़ैसिलिटी नहीं है । लेकिन वह खण्डसारी को रख सकती है ।

पहला आदेश तो मंत्री महोदय यह दें कि यू० पी० में जो मिल बन्द हैं, वे सब खोली जायें । उन्होंने अभी तक यह आदेश नहीं दिया है । उन्होंने वेग बात कही है कि उन की दिक्कतें हैं, उन को ठीक किया जायेगा, उन्हें एडवाइज़ किया जायेगा । क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को यह एशोरेंस देंगे कि जितनी शूगर मिल बन्द हैं, वे सब खुलेंगी और वे ठीक भाव पर गन्ना ख़रीदना शुरू कर दगी । उन्होंने स्टेट्समैन में पढ़ा होगा कि बरेली में एक मिल ने गन्ने के निर्धारित भाव से कम दिया है । इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री गन्ने को निर्धारित भाव पर ख़रीदे ।

खण्डसारी और गुड़ के आशर्ज़ तब चलेंगे, जब सरकार उन्हें सबसिडाइज़ करेगी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उन्हें सबसिडाइज़ करने का फ़ैसला करेगी । मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में कहा था कि उन्होंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सेल्ज़ टैक्स और परचेज़ टैक्स को कम करने के लिए कहा है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यू० पी० सरकार या और राज्य सरकारों ने उन्हें बताया है कि वे परचेज़ टैक्स या सेल्ज़ टैक्स को कम करेंगी, या खत्म करेंगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: There are three other Members to put questions. You are making a speech.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You give me three or four minutes only. I shall finish.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken for 15 minutes on the subject.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: No, Sir. I have spoken for only seven minutes. I am finishing. This is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very important. That is why I have allowed this.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जहां तक चीनी के एक्सपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने दूसरे कण्ट्रीज़ के साथ कमिटमेंट किया हुआ है कि साढ़े आठ लाख टन चीनी एक्सपोर्ट की जायेगी । लेकिन अभी तक एक दाना भी एक्सपोर्ट नहीं किया गया है । पहले की जो कमिटमेंट थी, उस का माल भी गवर्नमेंट ने पोर्ट से वापस मंगा लिया, क्योंकि इण्टरनेशनल प्राइस कम है । गवर्नमेंट ने जितनी कमिटमेंट की हुई है, उतना तो एक्सपोर्ट किया जाना चाहिए ।

एक चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि डी–कण्ट्रोल अगर शूगर का आप करेंगे उससे भी फर्क पड़ेगा और उस के लिए अरबन पूअर पापुलेशन जो शहरों में रहती है उस को आप सबसिडाइज़ करिए, बाकी अगर डी-कण्ट्रोल कर दें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा । आखिर में मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक ही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह बहुत महत्व-पूर्ण मामला है और जनता पार्टी की लाइफ लाइन है यह रूरल एरिया, अगर यह बचता है तो जनता पार्टी जिन्दा रहती है, नहीं तो जनता पार्टी भी नहीं रहती । इस चीज को सामने रखते हुए रेड टैपिज्म को खत्म कर के तीनों मिनिस्ट्रियों को कोआर्डिनेट कर के कदम उठाएं ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, पहले तो मैं मस्टर्ड के बारे में यह कहना चाहता .... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री बृजराज सिंह (आंवला) : गन्ने की चिन्ता करिए, मस्टर्ड की छोड़िए।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से सहमत हूं कि आज भी जो गन्ने और चीनी में एक समस्या आ कर खड़ी हुई है वह मुख्य रूप से पहले की बैड प्लानिंग है जिस के कारण एक ऐसी चीज की इतनी पैदावार बढ़ गई कि जिस की न देश में खपत है और न विदेश में मांग है। लेकिन ऐसा उन का सोचना कि दो महीने तक हम लोग चुप बैठे रहें यह सही नहीं है क्योंकि इन दो महीनों के अन्दर हमने कई कदम उठाए हैं ..... (**व्यवधान**).....

मैं बता रहा हूं। देखिए, कदम यह उठाए गए कि एक्सइज ड्यूटी में कमी की गई, गुड़ का निर्यात खोल दिया गया ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री मही लाल (बिजनौर) : गुड़ का निर्यात खोलने का फैसला आप ने कब लिया है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : काफी दिन पहले लिया गया है। (**व्यवधान**)...

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Why do you speak all together? I cannot understand.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly don't interfere. There are occasions for you to speak.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने आप से प्रार्थना की थी कि इस मामले पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। आप ने वायदा किया लेकिन उस के बाद आप ने कालिंग अटेंशन लिया ... (**व्यवधान**) इंटरफेयरेंस तो होगा। यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण इशू है, उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम काश्तकार मर रहे हैं, यहां हम मौन नहीं रह सकते .... (**व्यवधान**) ...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point order.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I request my hon'ble friends that this is not the way to solve the problem and nothing will be solved even if all of them shout together. This is not the way to deal with it. It does not lead to any dignity nor to any solution.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं माननीय सदस्यों से कि उनकी भावनाओं को मैं समझता हूं। अगर एक एक बोलेंगे तो बहुत शांतिपूर्वक सब के उत्तर दूंगा और इस प्रकार एक साथ कई बोलते हैं तो मैं प्रश्न भी नहीं समझ सकता हूं ... (**व्यवधान**) ..

श्री मही लाल : आप भावनाओं को तो समझते हैं लेकिन किसान भूखो मर रहे हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, सारांश में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि सारी स्थिति से हम लोग अवगत हैं और कल केबिनेट की मीटिंग होगी। उस में इस पर पुन: विचार होगा और ऐसे फैसले लिए जाएंगे जिन से मुझे आशा है कि यह सारी क्राइसिस समाप्त हो जायेगी। .. (**व्यवधान**) .....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the senior Members of Parliament will observe

**Not Recorded.

the rules in the House. If half a dozen of Members speak together nothing will come out of it. If you want a solution, then you must coolly discuss the matter.

श्री बृज राज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तब इस में डिस्कशन के लिए दो घंटा टाइम दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Opportunity will be given to the hon'ble Members at the appropriate stage for discussion. Now, it is a Calling Attention motion. The Minister is replying. If half a dozen hon'ble Members speak together, it will be difficult to record. Now I call upon Mr. Ugrasen.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो-तीन बातें जानना चाहता हूं । मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं । मेरे पास गन्ना विकास समिति, रामपुरा, देवरिया का तार आया हुआ है । वहां पर गोरखपुर, देवरिया और वस्ती की सारी मिलें बन्द हो गई । मंत्री जी इस बात को मानते हैं कि चीनी का भाव कम हो गया, गुड़ का भाव कम हो गया और खण्डसारी तो बेमोल बिक गई । चूंकि अनियंत्रित तरीके से गन्ने की खेती करा दी गई इसीलिए यह हालत सामने आई । गन्ने की जो मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स की गई है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने नवम्बर, 1977 में चीनी मिल्स एसोसिएशन से एक समझौता किया था कि पूर्वी जिलों के लिए 12.50 रु० और पश्चिमी जिलों के लिए 13.50 रु० क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम किसानों को दिया जायेगा तो वह समझौता क्यों तोड़ दिया गया ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं टेन प्वाइंट फार्मूला कम से कम इस वर्ष के लिए मान लिया जाये ताकि चीनी मिलें चल जायें, किसानों का गन्ना निकल जाये और चीनी सस्ती मिले । अगर आप इस टेन प्वाइंट फार्मूला को मान लेंगे तो वह राम वाण का काम करेगा । इसमें पहली बात यह है कि आप चीनी को डी-कण्ट्रोल कर दें । दूसरे आपने जो गन्ने की स्टैटयूटरी प्राइस 8.50 रु० फिक्स की है उसको बढ़ा कर 11.50 रु० कर दें । तीसरे आप इस बात का आश्वासन दें कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कोने में चीनी 3 रुपये किलो से अधिक पर नहीं बिकेगी । इसके अलावा चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए जो आपको पैसे की जरूरत है उसके लिए चीनी पर 41 रु० एक्साइज डयूटी की जगह पर आप 50 रु० की एक्साइज डयूटी लगा दें जिससे आपको 25 करोड़ की अतिरिक्त आय हो जायेगी । इस तरह से आप 8 लाख टन चीनी बाहर एक्सपोर्ट कर सकेंगे । इसके अलावा एक लाख टन गुड़ की खरीद की जाये । आपने 85 करोड़ की एक्साइज डयूटी चीनी मिलों पर छोड़ दी है तो खण्डसारी के लिए भी छूट देनी चाहिए । चीनी मिल मालिकों के पास बहुत पैसा है, मैंने कलकत्ता बम्बई में देखा है कि उनके कुत्ते भात खाते हैं और हमारे मां बाप को रोटी नहीं मिलती है ।

[श्री उग्रसेन]

इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक गड़बड़ कर दी . . .

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Can there be a speech like this on a Calling Attention Notice? This is not within the rules. Better conform to the rules (*Interruptions*). This cannot be solved here.

MR. SPEAKER: For the benefit of the Members I may mention that in a Calling Attention, a brief observation is made and a question can be asked. No other Member excepting those in the list will be allowed because the rules do not permit it.

श्री उग्रसेन : चीनी मिल मालिकों ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जो वायदा किया था उसको पूरा नहीं किया । आप खण्ड-सारी पर पर्चेज़ टैक्स को छोड़ दें । एफ सी आई से आप गुड़ खरीदने के लिए कहें । मेरी रिक्वैस्ट है कि मंत्री जी इन बातों को मान लें, न मानने का कोई कारण भी नहीं है ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : माननीय सम्दय ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, अन्य सुझावों के अतिरिक्त जोकि हमारे पास आये हैं, उन पर विचार कर लिया जायेगा ।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा (रामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विषय बहुत गम्भीर है । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक स्थिति को अच्छी तरह समझा नहीं है, यदि समझा होता तो अब तक निर्णय हो चुका होता । देहातों के अन्दर इतनी विस्फोटक स्थिति है कि हम एम० पीज़ और एम० एल० एज़ का वहां जाना मुश्किल है । प्रदेश का कोई मंत्री यदि वहां चला जाता है तो उस का घेराव किया जाता है, अपने प्रोग्राम देने के बजाय वे अपने प्रोग्रामों को समाप्त कर के लौट रहे हैं ।

माननवर, मैं आप के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी और कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह जी हमारे कृषि राज्य मंत्री है, जो स्वयं किसान हैं और किसानों की वास्तविक स्थिति को अच्छी प्रकार से समझते हैं, लेकिन वे उस स्थिति को सही रूप नहीं दिला पा रहे हैं । इस सदन में अधिकतर माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा यह बात कई बार प्रधान मंत्री जी और कृषि मंत्री जी के सामने कही गई है कि जब देश के अन्दर चीनी का सरपलस स्टाक चल रहा है तो ड्यूअल-पालिसी के क्या मायने हैं । ड्यूअल-पालिसी वहां लागू की जाती है, जहां किसी वस्तु की शार्टेज होती है, उस की वितरण व्यवस्था को कण्ट्रोल करने के लिए लागू की जाती है । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि ड्यूअल पालिसी से कांग्रेस के उन एजेण्टों को पाला जा रहा है, जिन्हें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एजेंसियां दी हुई हैं, जनता सरकार आज भी उन्हें बनाये हुए है । आज इस ड्यअल पालिसी को समाप्त कर के तुरन्त डीकण्ट्रोल सिस्टम लागू करने की प्रथम-आवश्यकता है ।

जनता सरकार ने एक ही बात अब तक कही है कि हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए सब कुछ करेंगे, ग्रामीण-अंचलों का सुधार करेंगे और हमारा 40 प्रतिशत बजट वहां लगाया जायगा, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि साढ़े तेरह रुपये क्विंटल की घोषणा के बावजूद किसान को 5 रुपये क्विंटल में गन्ना बेचने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है ।

अब मैं थोड़ी सी बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, जिन से आप को सारी स्थिति का ज्ञान हो जायेगा, जिन से आप को विदित हो जायगा कि इस समय हमारे यहां कितना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दृश्य चल रहा है आज जब पांच रुपये क्विंटल में बेचने के लिए किसान अपना गन्ना खण्डसारी यूनिट किसान अपना गन्ना खाण्डसारी यूनिट के सामने ले जाता है, तो वे उस को कहते हैं कि फैंक दो । आज के अखबार इण्डियन एक्सप्रैस में निकला है कि यू० पी० की 57 शुगर मिलें और चार हज़ार खाण्डसारी यूनिट्स कल से बन्द कर दी गई हैं । 20 फरवरी से शुगर मिल्ज़ एसोसियेशन ने स्टचूटरी प्राइज़ के आधार पर उन की पास बुकों में साढ़े तेरह रुपये के बजाय साढ़े नौ रुपये की स्टैम्प लगानी शुरू कर दी है । संसार के अन्य देशों में आप देखिए— यदि सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर कोई चीज़ कन्ज्यूमर्स को दिलाई जाती है, तो वह एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स की कास्ट पर नहीं, सरकार स्वयं उस अन्तर को वहन करती है । यदि हम किसान को बचाना चाहते हैं तो हमें निर्णय लेना होगा कि किसान को गन्ने की पूरी प्राइश दी जायेगी और इस का निर्णय एक-दो दिन के अन्दर ही हो जाना चाहिए ।

हमारी सरकार ने दिसम्बर के अन्दर निर्णय लिया कि 60 रुपये प्रति बोरा की एक्साइज़ को घटा कर 40 रुपये कर दिया जाय, इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार को 85 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा उठाना पड़ा । इस का दुष्परिणाम क्या हुआ ? खाण्डसारी और चीनी मिलों की चीनी के भाव का अन्तर मिट गया । आज खाण्डसारी उद्योग को मिटाने का कारण यही बना हुआ है । जब तक चीनी मिलों और खाण्डसारी यूनिटों के उत्पादन के बीच का अन्तर नहीं बनाये रखेंगे , तब तक खाण्डसारी उद्योग जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है । इस के लिए मेरा स्पष्ट कहना है कि चीनी को डी-कण्ट्रोल किया जाय । चीनी की एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी 40 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 60 रूपये की जाय और डी-कण्ट्रोल के बाद चीनी का मूल्य तीन रुपये या सवा तीन रुपए किलो निर्धारित किया जाय । उन किसानों को जो 80 फीसदी देहातों में रहते हैं, जिन्होंने कभी भी कण्ट्रोल की चीनी नहीं खाई है, उन के लिए इस तरह की व्यवस्था जनता सरकार की देन होनी चाहिए ।

मान्यवर, कांग्रेस रिजीम के अन्दर हमारे देश के अन्दर चीनी 5 रुपये किलो बिकी और कन्ज्यूमर को साढ़े पांच रुपये किलो मिली, आज यह हमारी सरकार की देन है कि उस को तीन रुपये किलो के बाज़ार भाव में ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है । किसानों ने इतना गन्ना पैदा किया है कि वे आज जनता सरकार की ओर अपना मुंह किये हुए देख रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sharma, you have been making a speech. Kindly read the Rule. You cannot go on. Please ask the question you want to ask.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : मैं मंत्री जी को स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले वर्ष इन्हीं दिनों तक 65 फीसदी गन्ना क्रश किया जा चुका था लेकिन इस बार अभी तक 35 फीसदी गन्ना ही क्रश हुआ है, 65 प्रतिशत गन्ना अभी पड़ा है । अगर इसके बारे में आपने एक-दो दिन के अन्दर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया तो गन्ना खेतों के अन्दर ही जलाना पड़ेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You cannot go on.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is not the way. This is why we are suffering.

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने अपने सुझाव और विचार ही रखे हैं जिनको मैंने गौर से सुना है। उनके विचारों और सुझावों को भी हम अन्य विचारों और सुझावों के साथ रख कर विचार करेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हम भी पूरी तरह से इस पर चिंतित हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस समस्या का हल हो और मुझे आशा है हो भी जायगा।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : स्पीकर साहब, अभी मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया, उससे हम पूरी तरह से सेटिस्फाई नहीं हैं। क्योंकि अगर गुड़ के बारे में अभी से इंतजाम नहीं किया जाता है तो उससे बहुत से किसानों का नुक्सान हो जाएगा। इस पर मैं अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती, क्योंकि मेरे से पहले बहुत से साथी इस पर बोल चुके हैं।

मैं सरसों के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। सरसों के दाम दो-तीन महीने पहले 450 रुपये और 500 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल थे। अब वे 300 रुपये क्विण्टल रह गये हैं। इससे छोटे किसान को बहुत नुक्सान हो रहा है। क्योंकि छोटे किसान को तो अपनी पैदावार आते ही बेचनी पड़ती है। बड़े किसान के पास तो पैदावार रिटेन करने की ताकत होती है और उससे उसे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ रहा है। आजकल रोजाना कीमतें कम हो रही हैं जिसकी वजह से छोटे किसान को बहुत घाटा हो रहा है। अगर सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी कोई निर्णय नहीं लेगी तो छोटा किसान तबाह हो जाएगा। अत: मैं सरकार से चाहूंगी कि वह जल्दी से इस बारे में निर्णय ले।

इसी तरह कपास की बात है। कपास के लिए सी० सी० आई० को जब बाजार में आना चाहिए, वह तब नहीं आई, । अक्टूबर, नवम्बर में वह बाजार में आई। हांसी और हिसार में तो वह अभी तक भी नहीं आई है। मैं आपके ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहती हूं। हांसी में एक हेफर्ट मिल हैं। वह 10 परसेंट विस्कोस फाइबर कम्पलसरी मिलाने के लिए काटन का इम्पोर्ट करती है। जब हमारे देश में इतना कपास होता है तो उसे इस इम्पोर्ट की इजाजत क्यों दी जाती है? इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि मंत्री जी इस ओर भी ध्यान दें और कपास के लिए सरकार मार्किट में समय पर आये। सरकार के बाजार में समय पर न आने से प्रोड्यूसर को तो घाटा होता ही है, कन्ज्युमर को भी घाटा होता है। मिडिलमेन मुनाफा खाये जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी सरकार कपास की पैदावार आने के एक-दो महीने पहले बाजार में आये। यह जो मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी हैं, यह कोई इकोनोमी नहीं है। इससे कुछ लोगों का ही फायदा होता है।

मैं सरसों के बारे में सरकार से फिर कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर सरकार पांच-सात दिनों के अन्दर बाजार में नहीं आयेगी तो इससे किसानों को बहुत दिक्कत आयेगी।

गुड़ के बारे में मेरे साथी कह चुके हैं।

मैं कपास के बारे में भी कह देना चाहती हूं। अगर आप लोगों को कपड़ा सस्ता देना चाहते हैं तो आपके लिए जरूरी है कि आप किसी नीति के अनुसार ही ऐसा करें किसान जो कच्चा माल पैदा करता है उस की पैरिटी फिनिश्ड गुड्ज से होनी चाहिये। दो महीने पहले आपको कीमत की घोषणा कर देनी चाहिये और उस कीमत से अगर कम

कीमत पर उसका माल मंडियों में बिकता है तो सरकार फौरन मंडी में आ जाए और उसके माल की खरीद शुरू कर दे । यह आश्वासन जब तक नहीं मिलेगा जब तक हम यही समझेंगे कि सरकार आई वाश ही कर रही है, टालमटोल ही कर रही है । चाहे सरसों हो, तिलहन हो, कपास हो, को भी चीज़ हो कीमतों में पैरिटी होनी चाहिये और दो महीने पहले ही सरकार को कीमतें जिन पर ये बिकनी चाहियें उनकी घोषणा कर देनी चाहिये और उन कीमतों से अगर भाव कम हो तो सरकार खुद आए और खरीद करे । मैं चाहती हूं कि इसके बारे में स्पष्ट आश्वासन आप दें ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिह : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किसी वस्तु का मूल्य उचित है या अनुचित इसको इस दृष्टि से न देखा जाए कि दो तीन या छः महीने पहले उस वस्तु का क्या भाव रहा है । इसका यही तरीका होगा कि उस वस्तु का मूल्य जनरल प्राइस इंडैक्स की तुलना में कैसा है । इस दृष्टि से देखा जाए । यदि किसी कारण से पिछले वर्ष किसी चीज़ की कम पैदावार हुई और उसके भाव अत्यधिक बढ़ गए तो यह आशा करना कि भाव वही बने रहें उचित नहीं है । जब भी कुछ सन्देह हो कि भाव उचित है या अनुचित तब यह देखा जाए कि उस वस्तु का प्राइस इंडैक्स जनरल प्राइस इंडेक्स की तुलना में क्या है । यदि यह तुलना की जाए तो आज जनरल प्राइस इंडैक्स 180 प्वाइंट कुछ है जबकि अभी जो मेरे पास मस्टर्ड की लेटेस्ट प्राइस है उसका इंडैक्स उसके अनुसार 203 है । इस हिसाब से मस्टर्ड की कीमत आज भी ऊंची है ।

उसी प्रकार से काटन की गिरी जरूर है लेकिन गिर कर बहुत नीचे नहीं गई है । 180 की तुलना में सिर्फ 177 है । जहां बहुत कीमत को गिरने नहीं देना चाहिये वहां हमारी जो मांग है वह भी जस्टिफाइड होनी चाहिये । जनरल प्राइस लेवैल जिस की हम चर्चा करते हैं, पैरिटी की चर्चा करते हैं उस दृष्टि से भी देखा जाए तो आज जो कीमतें हैं मस्टर्ड की वे पैरिटी में ऊंची हैं और काटन की भी उसके निकट हैं ।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : फिनिश्ड गुड्ज़ की कीमतें क्यों नीचे नहीं जाती हैं जबकि किसान जो रा मैटीरियल पैदा करता है उसकी बहुत नीचे चली जाती हैं । बिजली का सामान, कपड़ा, तेल आदि जो फिनिश्ड गुड्ज़ हैं उनकी कीमतें क्यों नीचे नहीं जाती हैं ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिह : यह सही है कि किसी वस्तु की कीमत अगर जनरल प्राइस इंडेक्स से से ऊंची है तो उसको गिराने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : एक मिनट आप मेरी बात सुन लें

MR. SPEAKER: In calling attention, only the persons whose names are there are allowed. Rules do not permit other members to put questions.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूं । मैं सवाल नहीं कर रहा हूं । इस पर बहुत चर्चा चली है । हमारे नेता और प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर मौजूद हैं । सारे सदन की बात सारे राष्ट्र को जाएगी । अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी दो बातें कह दें तो उनकी बात सारे राष्ट्र में जाएगी और किसानों को और सदन को तसल्ली होगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इसके बारे में दो एक बातें बता दें, अपने विचार बता दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not now; there is occasion for him to reply.

12.55 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Will your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 27th February, 1978, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) General Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1978-79.

(3) Further consideration and pasing of the public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 977, at 6 P.M. on Monday, the 27th February, 1978.

As the House is already aware, the General Budget for 1978-79 will be presented at 5 P.M. on Tuesday, the 28th February, 1978.

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 255 DATED 2ND DECEMBER, 1977 RE. FISH CATCH FROM COASTAL AREAS OF TAMIL NADU AND KERALA

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से श्री आरिफ़ बेग की ओर से 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 255 भाग (क) के सम्बन्ध में जो उत्तर दिया गया था उसके सुधार के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य देता हूं ।

लोक सभा तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 255 का उत्तर 2-12-77 को सभा पटल पर रखा गया था । इस प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में एक विवरण भी सभा पटल पर रखा गया था जिसमें यह बताया गया था कि तमिलनाडु तथा केरल स्थित पत्तनों से झींगा मछली के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है । यह पता चला है कि लिखाई की भूल होने से तमिलनाडु स्थित पत्तनों से झींगा मछली के निर्यात से प्राप्त होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये आंकड़ों में मामूली सी अशुद्धि रह गई : सही आंकड़े निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :

वर्ष	तमिलनाडु स्थित पत्तनों से झींगा मछली के निर्यात से प्राप्त होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा
	(करोड़ रु० में)
1975 . .	11.42
1976 . . (अनन्तिम)	20.43

उपरोक्त तारांकित प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में दिये गये विवरण में दिखाए गए आंकड़ों के स्थान पर कृपया उपरोक्त आंकड़े रखे जायें ।

STATEMENT RE. CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 533 DATED 23RD DECEMBER, 1977 RE. VISIT OF CHINESE DELEGATION TO INDIA

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से श्री आरिफ़ बेग की ओर से तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 533 पर पूछे गये अनुपूरक प्रश्न का उत्तर जो 23-12-77 को दिया गया था उसके सुधार के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य देता हूं ।

23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को लोक सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 533 के अनुपूरक प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में जो उत्तर दिया गया था, उसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ वस्तुत: यह बताया गया था कि राज्य व्यापार निगम, भारतीय इंजीनियरी उद्योग एसोसियेशन और मूल रसायन भेषज एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् ने 42वें केन्टन मेले में भाग लिया । इन संगठनों ने 41वें केंटन मेले में भाग लिया था । सरकारी क्षेत्र के जिन भारतीय संगठनों ने 42वें केंटन मेले में भाग लिया था वे हैं राज्य व्यापार निगम, खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम, हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय) और सेल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ।

उसी संदर्भ में यह भी बताया गया था कि निम्नलिखित चीनी निगमों को भारत आने के लिये आमंत्रित किया गया था:

(1) चीन राष्ट्रीय हल्के औद्योगिक उत्पाद व निर्यात निगम

(2) चीन राष्ट्रीय धातु व खनिज आयात व निर्यात निगम

(3 चीन राष्ट्रीय मशीनरी आयात व निर्यात निगम

(4) चीन राष्ट्रीय रसायन आयात व निर्यात निगम

(5) चीन राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी आयात निगम, और

(6) चीन राष्ट्रीय अनाज, तेल व खाद्य पदार्थ निर्यात संवर्धन निगम ।

वस्तुत: इन निगमों में से केवल पहले पांच निगमों को ही आमंत्रित किया गया है ।

12.58 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

RUBBER BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arif Baig, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That is pursuance of sub-section (3) (e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.

The motion was adopted.

12.59 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DISMISSAL OF WORKERS IN BANMAUR CEMENT FACTORY IN MORENA DISTRICT

श्री छविराम अर्गल (मुरैना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

मध्य प्रदेश के जिला मुरैना में स्थित बानमौर ए०सी०सी० सीमेंट फैक्ट्री में काम कर रहे 100 मजदूरों को इंटक यूनियन के इशारे पर प्रबन्धकों ने बिना कारण बताये सेवा से पृथक कर दिया गया है । इस कारण 100 परिवारों की भूखों मरने की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है । इन निकाले गये मजदूरों के स्थान पर अन्य मजदूरों को सेवा में ले लिया गया है ।

[श्री छविराम अर्गल]

वानगौर फैक्ट्री के भारतीय मजदूर संघ के यूनियन के पदाधिकारी व सेवा से प्रथक किये मजदूरों ने सरकार व प्रबन्धकों को ज्ञापन दिया था । उनकी मांगों पर विचार न करने पर सेवा से पृथक किये गये मजदूर 75 दिन से भूख हड़ताल पर हैं वे शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं । मजदूरों की मांग न्यायोचित है । फैक्ट्री के प्रबन्धक हठधर्मी पर हैं और मजदूरों की मांगों पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है । उल्टे भूख हड़ताल करने वाले मजदूरों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है ।

अत: मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वानमोर ए०सी०सब० फैक्ट्री के मजदूरों की मांग स्वीकार न करने से सारे मजदूर जगत में असंतोष व्याप्त है । अत: उनकी न्यायोचित मांगों को स्वीकार किया जाय । अगर मांगें नहीं मानी गई तो कभी भी मजदूर जगत में विस्फोट स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है ।

13.00 hrs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, have not changed the rule? I thought you had said in the past that matters under rule 377 are not generally raised on Fridays, because the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gives a statement every Friday about Govt. business the following week, when some of us can invite the attention of the Government to urgent public matters. so, the practice I think is....

MR. SPEAKER: We have allowed it earlier also. Every day, between 3 and 4.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Including Fridays?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, yes.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: I wanted to know: Let me get it clarified.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. There is no difficulty. We want to give more opportunity.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We are happy if we get one more day.

MR. SPEAKER: We want to give more and more opportunity to Private Members.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We are grateful to you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned till 2. p.m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned, for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

MATTERSo UNDER RULE 377—*contd.*

(ii) REPORTED HUGE ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA TO KOHINOOR MILLS LIMITED.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Under rule 377 I wish to bring to the notice of this House a glaring example of fraud committed by one single family, of Kapadias, on public funds, through the medium of the Central Bank.

The Kohinoor Mills was sanctioned Rs. 4.75 crores only by the Reserve Bank, but demands increased on the previous caucus of the Government, and they wanted more advances. Therefore, the Chairman of the Central Bank was changed overnight, and Shri P. F. Gutta was brought over to the Central Bank.

The whole story from 1975 to 1977 divulges that an amount of Rs. 24.18 crores was given to this one single mill against their assets of Rs. 5.70 crores. This is against the authorisation of the Reserve Bank Several

times this was brought to the notice of the House by me from July last year, but nothing seems to have been done. Ultimately the Ghosh Committee was appointed.

It has been pointed out in this House that the Chairman of the Central, Shri Gutta, the then Governor of the Reserve Bank, etc., had all colluded in giving one single party so much funds without the authorisation of the Reserve Bank. So, I would like to know from Government what has happened to the Ghosh Committee's Report. Will they be pleased to place it on the Table of the House?

I will give the picture of the Kohinoor Mills which has been given so much advance against so little assets. The picture as it emerges from the annual report of this company shows that in March, 1976, when the management was under the Kapadias, the loss per month was Rs. 45.50 lakhs. Since this company has come under the management of the Central Bank, the loss is Rs. 62.78 lakhs per month. Production ratio has dropped by 2 per cent. Capital, reserves and surplus in 1976 were Rs. 1.54 crores; now it is Rs. 1.53 crores. The Kohinoor Mills' worth has dropped according to the accountants by 289 per cent.

It is very pertinent to know that the Central Bank's own capital is only Rs. 4.75 crores in paid-up capital and Rs. 12.86 crores in reserves. So, this is a big drain on a nationalised bank that one single party could fleece from them such a big amount. The bank should give money to small-scale industries.

The Chartered Accountants in their Note No. 1 at page 6 have said:

> "During April—June, 1976, because of shortage of funds, the Company raised finance through bills drawn against promised future deliveries of cloth. The amounts were subsequently adjusted through cloth deliveries and reversal of the relevant sale invoices in the books."

They have not even the assets, all their commitments have been lost.

Similarly, in their Note No. 4 at page 10 of the Report, they say:

> "Many more suits are being filed for recovery. In some areas, the parties are not traceable. It is a matter of regret to find that the erstwhile Managing Director is not cooperating in this matter, as well as in any other matter."

Similarly, on page 31 the Auditor's Report says:

> "The acceptances shown in the Balance Sheet under the head "Current liabilities" include letters of credits issued by a bank of Rs. 36,22,614 and hundis co-accepted by a bank of Rs. 2,47,89,424 and these are secured by the same security as indicated in the balance sheet under the head "secured loans from Bank".

We have been appointing commissions after commissions to go into the excesses committed by the previous Government. I hereby call upon the Government to appoint a commission to go into the financial excesses committed in the last two years. There are many nationalised banks which have been defrauded and this is one of the biggest frauds. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government to place before the House the report of the Ghosh Committee, the persons who are responsible for giving these loans should be brought to book. This is not for the first time that I am raising this issue about nationalised banks, but the Kohinoor Mills case has been raised both on the floor of this House and on various other forums. Since then, the amount has gone up and there is no chance of recovering it at all unless the Central Bank auctions the Kohinoor Mill. This is an action for the Government to consider and come before the House before the end of the session to tell us that they have taken some steps in regard to this case.

(iii) RESTRICTIONS ON INTER-STATE TRADE.

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोज़ाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के तहत आपातकालीन अध्यादेश द्वारा बेकार बनाये गये लोगों की तरफ़ इस सम्मानित सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । यह अध्यादेश 5 फरवरी, 1977 को व्यवहार में आया । इस के द्वारा बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, ग्वालियर और कानपुर में कैसटर-सीड, अलसी और सिल्वर का जो व्यापार सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के तेहत फार्वर्ड-मार्केट-कमीशन के सेन्टर' पर चलता था, उस को समाप्त कर दिया गया था । उस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के तेहत लीगल व्यापार चार जगहों पर चलता था, लेकिन अब इस अध्यादेश के अमल में आने की वजह से सैकड़ों जगह अवैध व्यापार चल रहा है और सरकार को राजस्व की हानि हो रही है । सैकड़ों परिवार इस अध्यादेश से प्रभावित हैं, साथ ही साथ अवैध व्यापार को जिस प्रकार से प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है, वह एक विचारणीय सवाल है । महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों ने दिल्ली की सरकार को बराबर इस बारे में लिखा है और उन के अधिकृत प्रतिनिधियों ने संसद सदस्यों के माध्यम से तथा अपनी प्रतिनिधि संस्थाओं के माध्यम से सरकार को इस बारे में जानकारी दी है । दांतवाला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी सरकार के समक्ष है । लेकिन अफ़सोस की बात यह है कि अभी भी सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ज़ोरदार प्रयास नहीं किया है । इस सम्मानित सदन के 34 लोकसभा सदस्यों ने भी इस अध्यादेश की समाप्ति के लिये सरकार को लिखा है और बताया है कि इस अध्यादेश के चलते, तमाम लोग बेकार हो रहे हैं और अवैध व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, 13 महीनों में जो कुछ हुआ, वह बड़े दुख की बात है । काले दिनों में जो काला कानून बनाया गया, यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार तुरन्त उस कानून को वापस ले और जो अवैध व्यापार चल रहा है और जो सैकड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है, शायद मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में नहीं जानते हैं, मंत्री महोदय जी को इस की जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाहिये और निश्चित रूप से ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिये, जिस के द्वारा वैध व्यापार शुरू हो और अवैध व्यापार रुक सके ।

(iv) REPORTED TAKING OFF OF AN AIRBUS FROM BOMBAY AIRPORT IN VIOLATION OF SECURITY REGULATIONS.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I rise to call the attention of this House to what I consider to be a very shocking incident which took place yesterday. It has been reported in the press-today's *Statesman* carries the news—that an airbus took off from Bombay yesterday in complefe violation of security regulations.

The security regulations with which the airlines are absolutely strict stipulate that unaccompanied baggage should not be carried in the aircraft. The reason is so clear. An un-accompanied baggage can possibly contain a time-bomb or a grenade, some explosive something like that. Somebody can push it in and go away. If it is put in the aircraft, the aircraft may explode. It so happened that the baggage belonging to four passengers was in the aircraft and the aircraft took off without those four passengers. The pilot knew that the aircraft was without those passengers and still took off.

The anti-hijack staff and the security staff took objection. It is reported that they informed the airlines and contacted the control tower. It has got to be explained how it is that the pilot took off. I have experience and some other members will also be having experience of an Airbus being delayed for one or two hours. When an attempt was made to take off, the passengers protested that they would not travel by that air-

craft and they got all the baggage unloaded and the un-accompanied baggage taken away.

How is it that the pilot took off? Did the pilot inform the control tower and the airlines? Did the control tower instruct the pilot to come back and get grounded? If such an instruction was given, did the pilot disobey the instruction and still continue to fly the aircraft? These are important matters on which an inquiry is necessary and the House must be informed about it.

There is another thing also. The aircraft carried two cabinet Ministers. The lives of the Cabinet Ministers are important and one of them was Mr. Raj Narain who, according to me, is too precious for this nation to spare. He also travelled by that aircraft. The preserver of the health of the nation, the symbol of our great tradition and too precious a jewel for this nation was going to be risked by the pilot. We want to know how he dared to risk the life of Mr. Raj Narain. Did he consider in a moment of discovery that punctuality of aircraft was more necessary than the safety of the aircraft and, therefore, he took off the aircraft like that?

These are matters on which an inquiry must be held. I appeal to the Minister of Civil Aviation to make an inquiry and inform the House as to how the whole thing happened. It is too serious a matter to be overlooked.

14.18 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the Motion of Thanks on the President's Addresss. Shri Gauri Shankar Rai.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

The Motion of Thanks is with respect to an Address delivered by the Presiden. Under the rules or as per the precedent, a copy of the Address was laid on the Table on the House. The Address that is laid on the Table of the House is not, according to me, the complete Address delivered by the President. I was there, all of us were present there. Before reading out the English part of the speech, I heard the President for about two or three minutes reading out something from a Hindi text. I do not know Hindi. Therefore, I do not know what he really spoke. Under the Constitution, when he rises and speaks, every part of what he speaks, is a part of the Address he delivers to the members of both the Houses assembled together. It is a joint session. Nobody has got any business to withhold any part of it. The Address now before the House does not contain that part of the speech of the President. Therefore, the Address before the House is not the complete Address.

My point of order is that the entire Address has got to be placed before the House. I would like to have your ruling on that. There is a constitutional provision. Nobody has got a right to bypass that. This is an important question. Is it that the President spoke that part of it without the sanction of the Cabinet? Is it that the Cabinet permitted him to speak that and, if so, does it reflect the language policy of the Government? The whole thing comes there. Therefore, that part of the speech cannot be withheld. That part also must be placed on the Table of the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am a point of order with regard to his point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be a point of order on the point of order.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to say something. My point of order is that whatever my friend Mr. Stephen has said just now, I am

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar.]

afraid, even if he had a point in what he has been saying, he could have—and my submission is he should have said this on the very opening day when the Secretary, at your instance, laid the copy of the President's Address on the Table of the House. That moment having passed, I do not know how this point of order stands today. Therefore, I will request you to kindly go into this matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You kindly hear my reply to this. The moment a paper is laid on the Table of the House, Members do not come in possession of it: Members are only informed that they can collect it from the Publications Counter or from the other two places. We know about it only after we get the Address and we collect it subsequently from the counter. With regard to the point of order, the point of order can be raised only with respect to the business of the House. The business with respect to the President's Address comes before us only now. Therefore, I am raising it at the earliest opportunity. I have no other opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: I reserve my order on the points of order, but, in the meantime, the proceedings will go on.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

"कि राष्ट्रपति की सेवा में निम्नलिखित शब्दों में एक समावेदन प्रस्तुत किया जाए—

'कि इस सत्र में समवेत लोकसभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के उस अभिभाषण के लिए, जो उन्होंने 20 फरवरी, 1978 को एक साथ समवेत संसद् की दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की है, उनके अत्यन्त आभारी हैं।'

इस प्रस्ताव पर कुछ कहने के पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझे खेद है कि ऐसे अवसर पर नेता विरोधी दल और उप नेता विरोधी दल, दोनों में से कोई उपस्थित नहीं है। पार्लियामेंटरी परम्परा यह है कि कुछ ऐसे अवसर होते हैं जब नेता विरोधी दल, नेता सदन आदि सभी नेताओं को उपस्थित रहना चाहिये। अगर उनको अनुपस्थित रहना था तो उनको चाहिये था कि आपको और मुझे भी नम्रतापूर्वक सूचित करते। यह मैं इशारा ही कर रहा हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि प्रजातंत्रीय मूल्यों का कल के शासक दल और आज के इधर बैठे हुए मित्रों ने जो अपमान किया है उससे मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अब भी उनके सोचने में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। माननीय स्टीफन जी का अगर 377 का नोटिस न होता तो पता नहीं वह भी होते या नहीं या उन्होंने मेरे ऊपर कृपा की है और वह यहां उपस्थित हैं।

मुझ इस प्रस्ताव को रखने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। यों तो यह एक रूटीन प्रस्ताव है। जब से पार्लियामेंटरी पद्धति चली है इस तरह के प्रस्ताव पेश होते रहे हैं और पास होते रहे हैं। यह नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव होता है और सरकार का समर्थन इसको प्राप्त होता है। मुझे ऐसे अवसर पर इसको पेश करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है जबकि वर्तमान सरकार को लगभग एक साल पदारूढ़ हुए हो गया है और इस दौरान उसके जो कार्यकलाप रहे हैं उनका सिंहावलोकन करने का मुझे अवसर मिला है। जो जनादेश लोक सभा को, पार्लियामेंट को प्राप्त हुआ वह एक ऐतिहासिक चीज़ थी। 1977 का इलैकशन और उस में प्राप्त जनादेश एक ऐतिहासिक अवसर था। सब से बड़ा जनादेश हमारे सामने संविधान में संशोधन करने का था। उसके सम्बन्ध में भी हम कुछ कर पाए हैं यह मैं कहना चाहता हूं। पिछले कृत्यों की मैं पुनरावृत्ति नहीं करना चाहता हूं, उनका विवरण देना नही चाहता हूं। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने न्यायपालिका

के प्रांगण में मात खाई, उनको मार मिली और उन्होंने तुरन्त प्रयास किया और न्याय-पालिका के सम्मान को गिरा दिया । देश के हमारे इन प्रगतिशील मित्रों ने नारा दिया

Supremacy of Parliament over judiciary and the people; supremacy of Cabinet over the Parliament and supremacy of the post of Prime Minister over everybody in India and all concerned.

इस नारे के मुताबिक सारे संविधान की रचना हुई और संविधान के रूप को बिगाड़ दिया गया। हमारे फाउंडिंग फादर्ज़ ने जो संविधान हम को दिया था, उनकी जो कल्पना थी, गांधी जी, जवाहरलाल जी, मौलाना आजाद आदि जो भी हमारे पुराने नेता थे उनकी कल्पना के भारत के निर्माण का सारा प्रोसीजर, सारी व्यवस्था जो थी, उसको उन्होंने नष्ट कर दिया और भारत जोकि संसार का सबसे बड़ा प्रजातांत्रिक देश है उसके प्रजातांत्रिक रूप का लोप कर दिया ।

मैं सरकार को तो नहीं लेकिन देश की जनता को धन्यावद जरूर देना चाहता हूं कि उसने इस सरकार को अवसर दिया कि वह संविधान के उन काले धब्बों को धोने का काम करे और उस काम में हम सब ने सरकार का समर्थन किया । मुझ खुशी है कि हमने न्यायपालिका की पुनः प्रतिष्ठापना की है । फिर आज प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता हमने दे दी । नागरिक आजादी, जिन्दगी में सांस लेने और जीने की आजादी हमारे देश को मिल गई । एक प्रश्न हमारे सामने प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पिछले समय रखा था कि हम संविधान का संशोधन सहमति से करना चाहते हैं । मान्यवर, मैं इसको मानता हूं कि दुनिया में सब से बड़ा रिटन कांस्टीट्यूशन हमारा है और दुनिया में पहला कांस्टीट्यूशन बना है, जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है, सहमति के आधार पर बना है । मैंने सारे संविधानों की रचना को, सारे प्रोसीजर को देखा है, जब किसी मामले में मतभेद हुआ तो एक कमेटी बनी और उसने दो, तीन सप्ताह या एक, दो महीने में सहमति से अपनी रिपोर्ट दी । माइनारिटीज़ कमीशन ने तीन महीने लिये, और उसके अध्यक्ष सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने कहा कि एक आदमी की भी विमती रहेगी तब तक मैं सहमति का प्रयास करता रहूंगा । इसके लिये मैं सरकार को और इस पुराने दृष्टिकोण को साधुवाद देता हूं । लेकिन उसके साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता के जन आदेश के बाद भी संविधान में संशोधनों के करने में जो हमारे विरोधी दल के भाइयों को संकोच हो रहा है उससे मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने जनादेश को नहीं समझा ? अगर वाणी नहीं समझ में आती है तो जनता के व्यवहार को समझिये और इतिहास चक्र को पीछे न खीचिये ।

मान्यवार, अभी हमको शरमिन्दगी है, हमको अफ़सोस है कि हमारे संविधान में क्या था । मान्यवर, हमारा एक फेडरल ढांचा है, राज्य और केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध, राज्य और नागरिक के सम्बन्ध, जुडिशियरी, लेजिस्लेचर और ऐग्जीक्यूटिव के आपसी सम्बन्ध, यह सारे सम्बन्ध बड़ी होशियारी के साथ, बुद्धिमानी के साथ और दुनिया के सारे संविधानों को देख कर के उनके अनुभव के आधार पर हमने बनाया था । कुछ हमारे मित्र कहते हैं कि संविधान नकल है । उनको यह समझना चाहिये कि संविधान दुनिया में आज के बाद कोई भी बनेगा तो आकाश से नहीं गिरेगा, किसी न किसी संविधान से लिया जायेगा । आस्ट्रेलिया की फ़ैडरल गवर्नमट में जो खामियां थीं उनको हमने हटाया, सेन्टर स्टेट रिलेशन्स को एक रूप दिया । लेकिन इस संवैधानिक संशोधन ने हमारे आपसी सम्बन्धों को बिगाड़ दिया । मान्यवर, मैं व्याख्या नही करना चाहता, संविधान संशोधन के अवसर पर उसकी

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

व्याख्या होगी, इतना जरुर कहना चाहता हूं कि जुडिशियरी मुक्त हो गई इसके लिये हमें खुशी है । लेकिन मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से मानता हूं कि प्रजातांत्रिक सरकार में जुडिशियरी से भी अधिक मुक्त एक और व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, और वह है कम्पट्रोलर और आडिटर जनरल । हमारे संविधान के बनाने वाले डा० अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि जुडिशियरी से अधिक स्वतंत्रता कम्पट्रोलर और आडिटर जनरल को होनी चाहिये क्योंकि वह ऐग्जीक्यूटिव के हिसाब को चैक करता है । उसके अधिकार को भी पुराने प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने अधिकार में रख लिया था । और अगर हमारे उधर से बैठे हुए सदस्य शरमिन्दा नहीं हैं तो मुझे शरमिन्दा होने की इजाजत दे कि आज भी उस कम्पट्रौलर और आडिटर जनरल के दफ्तर को और उसके कार्य को प्रधान मंत्री के अन्डर रखे हुए हैं जो सीधे राष्ट्रपति के समक्ष आता था । तो मान्यवर, संविधान का जो विकृत रूप है वह हमको तक़लीफ़ देता है । और मैं अपने मित्रों को, निन्दा के लिये नहीं, कहना चाहता हूं कि अपने को देखें, गरेवां में देखें, आत्म निरीक्षण करें कि आज के बाद भी वह सहमति के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । मैं मुख्य विरोधी दल के नेता श्री चह्वाण की मजबूरी समझता हूं । चह्वाण साहब से आशा है, समय कम है नहीं तो मैं सुनाता, हमारे यहां एक बीरबल की कहावत है कि एक आदमी से बादशाह ने कहा कि इतना गोश्त रोज़ खिलाओ लेकिन मोटा न होने दो । तो बीरबल ने सुझाव दिया उस आदमी को कि तुम गोश्त तो खिलाओ लेकिन शेरनी के पास उस बकरे को बांध दो वह मोटा नहीं होगा । अभी वह बंधे हुए थे श्रीमती गांधी के साथ, मारे डर के भाई को असहमति का भी साहस नहीं था । अब उन का भय मुक्त हो गया, इसके लिये मैं उनको साधुवाद देता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि अब उनकी पार्टी के लोग साहस के साथ काम करेंगे । मान्यवर, देश की जनता तो 1977 के चुनाव के बाद भय मुक्त हो गई, लेकिन हमारे चह्वाण साहब और उनके मित्रों को अभी भय मुक्त हुए कम दिन हुए हैं । अभी हमको लगता है कि जब सोये रहते हैं तो भयभीत ही रहते हैं । पूर्णरूप से भयमुक्त नहीं हैं । हमारी पुरानी प्रधान मंत्री भय मुक्त भी हैं, और लज्जा मुक्त भी हैं । इसलिये उनको तो कुछ नहीं कहना है । लेकिन यह भाई जो हैं मालूम नहीं लज्जा मुक्त हैं कि नहीं, भय मुक्त तो ये हो गये । इसके लिये मैं उनको साधुवाद देता हूं ।

मान्यवार, हमने तानाशाही से लड़ाई लड़ी, जनता के आशीर्वाद से हमने बहुत से फंदों को काटा । लेकिन आज तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों से लड़ाई लड़ना अधिक आवश्यक है । तानाशाही एक शासन नहीं होता । तानाशाही एक काम करने का तरीका होता है, एक वर्किन्ग पैटर्न होता है । आज तानाशाही मनोवृत्तियों को खुल कर छूट मिली है, चुनाव हो रहे हैं, भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे कुछ और मित्र जाति जाति से लड़ाने का, रीजन रीजन से लड़ाने का, भाषा भाषा से टकराने का, तमाम संकीर्ण प्रवृत्तियों को उभाड़ कर के, इमोशन्स जागृत कर के देश की स्थिति को खराब करना चाहते हैं । यह प्रवृत्तियां हैं इनसे लड़ने के लिये कोई सरकार अकेले नहीं लड़ सकती । मैं नहीं मानता मोरारजी भाई की सरकार की हैसियत है कि तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों से लड़ेगी । इसके लिये देश के युवा और प्रबुद्ध नागरिक और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को लड़ना होगा और उसका परीक्षण करना होगा क्योंकि इतिहास के इस लम्बे रास्ते में कोई सरकार तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों से नहीं लड़ सकती । और आज हमें खुशी है कि तानाशाही संविधान का हमने संशोधन कियाहै । बाकी संशोधन करने का राष्ट्रपति ने आश्वासन दिया है, लेकिन तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों से लड़ने के लिये देश में जो जनमत और

सहयोग मिलना चाहिये था, उसको इकट्ठा करने के लिये सब के सहयोग की आवश्यकता को मांगने के लिये हमें प्रयास भी बहुत करना है ।

शाह कमीशन के ऊपर कीचड़ उछालना क्या है ? इससे पहले कि शाह कमीशन अपना निर्णय दे, उसको बेईमान कह दिया जाये, उसकी मर्यादा के विरुद्ध कुछ कह दिया जाये, यह सारी प्रवृत्तियां तानाशाही की हैं और इन प्रवृत्तियों के खिलाफ देश को सजग होना चाहिये, इतना मैं मानता हूं । इस चुनाव में मुझे संतोष हो गया है और तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति वाले मित्रों को समझ लेना चाहिये कि आज देश की जनता, भोजन और पढ़ाई के बिना, तानाशाही को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी तो तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति को भी वह हटायेगी । लेकिन देश के जनमत को इन मामलों में सजग रहना है, क्योंकि यह प्रवृत्तियां बढ़ी हैं और खुलकर उन लोगों को अवसर मिला है । तानाशाह शासन में रहकर ही तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों का पठन-पाठन नहीं कराता है बल्कि शासन से बाहर रहकर भी कराता है । हिटलर जब शासन में नहीं था तब भी तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों का द्योतक था । तमाम इतिहास है उसका, लेकिन उसके शास्त्रीय पक्ष में जाने का समय नहीं है ।

अभी हमको एक दिन भाई स्टीफन की पार्टी के एक साथी ने कहा कि अगर 3 राज्यों में हम जीत जाते हैं तो 20 लाख आदमी दिल्ली में आकर शासन पर काबिज़ हो सकते हैं और डंडे से संभाल सकते हैं । लेकिन यह सोचने का क्या तरीका है ? अगर तीन प्रदेशों में आप जीत जाते हैं तो क्या 20 लाख आदमी वहां दिल्ली में हल्ला करेंगे, हमला करेंगे ? यह सारी प्रवृत्ति तानाशाही है । इससे लड़ना जनता पार्टी का कर्तव्य नहीं है, क्योंकि हम भारतीय पहले हैं, उसके बाद जनता पार्टी है उसके बाद कांग्रेस है । प्रजातंत्र और संविधान के प्रति हमारी आस्था है ।

मैं थोड़ा सा पहले बोल रहा हूं, भाई स्टीफन बाद में बोलेंगे । इसलिये मैं उनके संशोधन की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । हमारे सी०पी०आई० का संशोधन है कि नैक्सेलाइट्स की जेल से रिहाई कर दो । इनका संशोधन है कि सुरक्षा बिल जो है इसमें कुछ पाबन्दी न रहे, मीसा जल्दी हटाओ । उस दिन राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण हो रहा था तो सी०पी० आई के एक सज्जन ने कहा कि मीसा अभी हटा नहीं । छोटे मियां छोटे मियां, बड़ें मियां सुबान अल्लाह । मैंने संशोधन को बड़े गौर से पढ़ा है । फिर कहा कि श्रमिकों को न दबाया जाये ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो मलिका-आज़म थीं उनका दरबार 3 हिस्सों में बंट गया है---एक तो दो हिस्सों में बंट गये सी०पी०आई० के भाई । उन दो के नाम स्पष्ट नहीं हैं । एक को श्वेताम्बर कह सकते हैं और दूसरे को दिगाम्बर कह सकते हैं । उनके दो पक्ष बटे हैं और तीसरे सी०पी०आई० के हैं ।

मैंने दुनिया का कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का इतिहास पढ़ा नहीं है लेकिन 5, 7 कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का इतिहास दे रहा हूं । संसार में ऐसी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी बहुत मिलेंगी जिन्होंने गलती की है लेकिन जो कम्पलीटली डी-पोलिटिक्लाइज्ड हो गई, ऐसी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी दुनिया में नहीं मिलेगी । यहां वह गैर-राजनीतिक हो गई जिसने संविधान के वर्करों से इकट्ठा होने के अधिकार को छीन लिया था । श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा था कि जमानत क्यों हो गई । यह ऐसे फासिस्ट हैं, यह इनकी जमानत का आदर्श था मीसा के बाद । आज ये लोग हमारी आलोचना करते हैं भय मुक्त होने का मतलब कभी भी लज्जामुक्त नहीं होता है ।

यह हमारी आदरणीय बहन का विषय है, जो बोलेंगी तो बतायेंगे । कमाल की बात

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

हमारे सी० पी० आई० के भाई कहते हैं कि शराब पीने की बात को क्यों मना करते हैं हमारे मोरारजी भाई। मान्यवर उनका एक तरीका है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर ने इस एमर्जेन्सी में कहा कि We have to go through many twists and turns' इसे ट्विस्ट किया इन्होंने और कमर तोड़ दी पार्टी की। अपने पास कमर है ही नहीं। वह बड़ा घुमाफिराकर कहते हैं कि शराब पीना जरूरी है।

मुझे खुशी है कि एक भाई कहते हैं कि मीसा फिर से लाओ। उन्होंने संशोधन नहीं किया। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि फिर से तानाशाही लाओ। मुझे खुशी है कि आप अब सही कहते हैं।

जब सी०पी०आई० श्रमिकों की बात करती है, तो मुझे हंसी आती है। श्रमिकों के सब अधिकारों की हत्या करने में ये लोग साझीदार थे, जिन्होंने सब से पहले इमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन किया। मैं ने पहले भी कहा है—और एक लेख भी लिखा है—कि सी०पी०आई० के लीडर इमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन करने के लिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के वहां गये। लेकिन उन से दो पांच मिनट पहले बिड़ला वहां पहुंच गये। इस वजह से सी०पी०आई० को इस बात का अफ़सोस रहा कि इमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन करने में हम नम्बर दो रहे। मैं इस वक्त थ्यूरी में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि डिक्टेटरशिप आफ़ दि प्रालिटेरियट की बात मैं समझता हूं, लेकिन एक कैपिटलिस्ट रेजीम में कम्युनिस्ट डेमोक्रेसी के ख़िलाफ़ हों, ऐसी नान-पोलीटिकल आर्गनाइज़ेशन हम ने कनसीव नहीं की थी। मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ऐसी डीपोलीटिकलाइज़ेशन को कनसीव नहीं कर सकता था।

इन लोगों ने यह फ़ैसला किया कि हम भूतपूर्व मंत्री और इमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन और जयजयकार करेंगे। ये बेचारे इतने स्वामिभक्त और लायल थे कि जब लड़के ने लात मार दी, तो मां के पास उलाहना ले कर गये। लेकिन जब मां ने डांटा कि तुम्हारी इतनी जुर्रत कि मेरे लड़के के ख़िलाफ़ शिकायत करते हो, तो इन का हुलिया तंग हो गया। तब जा कर ये लोग उन से नाराज़ हुए, वर्ना ये लोग तो श्वेतांबर और दिगंबर दोनों पक्षों से आगे थे।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, I would like to point out that the quality of debate in this House is going down. This is the speech being made on the President's Address.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब टालरेंस होता है। माननीय सदस्यों को दूसरों की बात सुनने की शक्ति होनी चाहिए। इन लोगों की एक बात पर मुझे उर्दू का एक शेर याद आता है—

कल यज़ीदो-शिम्र थे, आज बनते हैं हुसैन
यज़ीद ने हज़रत हुसैन का कत्ल करवाया था और शिम्र ने उन का कत्ल किया था। शिम्र स्टीफ़न साहब थे और यज़ीद सी०पी०आई० के लोग थे। आज ये लोग एमेंडमेंट ला कर कहते हैं कि मीसा न लगाया जाये, मीसा को जल्दी हटाया जाये। इन के मुंह से यह बात सुन कर मुझे ग़ालिब का शेर याद आता है। अगर काश्मीर के माननीय सदस्य, श्री कुरैशी, यहां होते, तो वह इसे समझते।

की मेरे कत्ल के बाद उस ने जफ़ा से तौबा,
हाय, उस जूद पशेमां का पशेमां होना।

मेरे कत्ल के बाद अगर मेरे कातिल को शर्मिन्दा होना पड़ता है, तो मुझे इस की भी खुशी है। (व्यवधान)

मैं आपोज़ीशन से अपील करूंगा कि वह कृपा कर के संविधान की भद्दी शक्ल को बदलने के लिए अपनी सहमति दे। अगर वह इस के लिए अपनी सहमति नहीं देगी, तो इतिहास उसे क्षमा नहीं करने वाला है। अपनी झेंप को मिटा कर वे लोग सही रास्ते पर चलें। अपने डीपोलीटिकलाइज्ड मित्रों से मैं कहूंगा

कि वे अपने आप को पोलीटिकलाइज्ड करें । वे कम से कम कम्युनिस्ट तो बनें, ताकि कम्युनिज्म के समर्थकों को शर्मिन्दगी न हो ।

हमें भ्रष्टाचार को हटाने का भी मैन्डेट मिला है । आज देश के सामाजिक जीवन में नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है । (**व्यवधान**) जब मैंने विधान सभा में बोलना शुरू किया था, तब मेरे मित्र एक कपड़ा पहनते होंगे । इस लिए मैं उन से कोई ट्रेनिंग नहीं लेना चाहता हूं ।

भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में जनता पार्टी का यह विश्वास है कि अगर ऊपर से भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो जायेगा, तो नीचे भी भ्रष्टाचार नहीं रहेगा । संसार के इतिहास में पहली दफ़ा एक ऐसा लेजिस्लेशन हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है, जिस में प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि कोई भी साधारण नागरिक उन के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार का मामला ला सकता है ।

मैं नहीं कहता । हमारे भाई अधिक जानकार हैं तो हमें बता देंगे । हो सकता है कि हमारे भाई डिक्टेटरसिप आफ दि प्रालिटरिस्ट वाले जानते होंगे कि किस समाज में ऐसी व्यवस्था है भ्रष्टाचार की । यह तो नीयत है इस सरकार को कि भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाना है लेकिन इस संबंध में और बहुत से काम हैं जो होने हैं और हम सब को मिल कर इस काम को संभालना है । प्रत्येक स्तर पर भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध हमें लड़ाई लड़नी होगी ।

एक संशोधन आया कि भारत सुरक्षा कानून को हटाओ । एक तरफ तो हमारे विरोधी दल के मित्र कहते है कि जिन्होंने संशोधन दिया है कि शांति और व्यवस्था कसे रहेगी और दूसरी तरफ भारत सुरक्षा कानून के लिए जो उस जमाने मे एक दिन भी बन्द नहीं था, कहते हैं कि उस को हटाओ । आज देश में जो अशांति फैलाने वाले हैं अराष्ट्रीयतत्व हैं, जो देश में अलगाव की भावना पैदा करने वाले हैं, अपराधी हैं, तस्कर हैं, चोर हैं, स्मगलर हैं क्या उन के लिए आप चाहते हैं कि शासन के पास कोई दण्ड न रहे ? प्रजातंत्र का अर्थ यह कदापि नहीं हुआ करता है कि देश को आपस में बांटने वाली जो सेपरेटिस्ट टेंडेंसीज हैं उन को एन रेज होने का अवसर दें । इसलिए भारत सुरक्षा कानून या कोई ऐसा कानून जो सिर्फ समाज के प्रति ही नहीं बल्कि देश के प्रति अपराधियों को दण्ड देने में सक्षम हो वह रहेगा और वह रहा है । उस समय जब यह था, मिसा था तो मिसा के तो वे सार्थक थे । सारे हिन्दुस्तान को जबान काट देने और कलमें तोड़ देने के तो समर्थक थे और आज इन्क्लाबी हो गए । रात को सोये और सुबह इन्क्लाबी हो गए । अरे, थोड़ा शर्मिन्दा हो जाते, अगले साल अमेंडमेंट देते तो तो बात कुछ समझ में आती ।

प्रचार माध्यमों के संबंध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं . . (**व्यवधान**) ऐंटी डिफेक्शन बिल आना चाहिए । उस के लिए मैं बाद में कहूंगा ।

सारे प्रचार माध्यम इस बीच में सरकार के अधीन थे और एमर्जेन्सी में प्रचार के माध्यमों का पूरा पूरा दुरुपयोग हुआ । उस में सुधार करने का प्रयास हुआ है । मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि इस संबंध में सरकार कोटी न बनाए बल्कि शीघ्र इन को एक स्वायत्तत्ता प्रदान कर दे क्योंकि हमारा उस के लिए कमिटमेंट है देश के सामने । समाचार को चार हिस्सों में बांटा गया, ठीक है । हम उस पालिसी का स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन उस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में विलम्ब हुआ है । दस बीस

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

पचास लाख रुपया खर्च हो जाय हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन चारों प्रेस की जो इकाइयां हैं, एजेंसीज हैं उन को चलना चाहिए और काम करना चाहिए। इस संबंध में यह भी हम को एक मैन्डेट है जिसका सरकार को पूरी तरह से पालन करना चाहिए। समाचार की एजेंसियों को चार हिस्सों में बांटना ही काफी नहीं था बल्कि उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन और कार्यान्वयन आवश्यक है जिस में कल से वे अपना काम शुरू कर दें।

यह देश एक विकासशील देश है और बड़ा गरीब देश है। गरीबी और परेशानी हम को लिगेसी में मिली है। इस के विपरीत लड़ने के लिए सरकार ने एक नयी दिशा देने का प्रयास किया हैं। समय होता तो मैं उस की बड़ी ब्याख्या करना चाहता था क्यों कि सब से महत्व-पूर्ण विषय यही था। आज हम को इस बात की खुशी है कि सारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का मुंह गांवों की तरफ ले जाने का प्रयास सरकार कर रही है। अभी मैं जापान गया था। आप भी साथ थे। वहां के गांवों में जाने का हमें अवसर मिला। चार एकड़ का किसान अपने घर में टेलीफोन रखता है और किसान की पैदावार, उसकी मार्केटिंग वगैरह हर स्टेज पर सरकार का सबसिडाइजेशन है। सरकार सबसिडाइज करती है। यहां तीस साल तक जो सरकार रही वह छोटे किसानों को सबसिडाइज करती रही, इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज को और इंडस्ट्रीज को सबसिडाइज करती रही है। उस परिवर्तन को हमें मजबूती से लाना होगा। तब इस देश का मानचित्र बदलेगा। मैं ने देखा, कई देशों में जाने का अवसर मिला। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की परचेजिंग पावर कम है। हिन्दुस्तान में 75–80 प्रतिशत किसान बसता है। अगर उस की परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ी तो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट भी इस देश का होगा और फिर जो हमारे लिए मार्केट दुनिया भर में ढूंढते फिरते हैं वह मार्केट ढूंढने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। आज सरकार के लिए आवश्यक है कि जो उस ने पालिसी की घोषणा की है कि गांवों में अपने खर्चे को बढ़ाएगी उस को शीघ्र कार्या-न्वित करने का काम करे और उसके लिए अपनी नीति बनाए।

किसी और अवसर पर कहना चाहूंगा, यही देश है जहां सीलिंग हुई। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो लैंड रिफार्म हुआ, आन्ध्र में नहीं हुआ। आन्ध्र में लैंड रिफार्म का मजाक हुआ। महाराष्ट्र में लैंड-रिफार्म का मजाक हुआ। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों की तरक्की करनी है तो उन प्रदेशों में भी लैंड रिफार्म करना होगा। जापान ने सेकेंड वर्ल्ड वार के बाद पहला काम लैंड रिफार्म का किया। और लैंड रिफार्म के बाद खती की तरक्की का काम किया। जापान में तो उस के हिसाब से उतने बड़े बड़े ट्रैक्टर हैं लेकिन यहां सीलिंग तो 18 एकड़ की है और ट्रैक्टर आसमान के बराबर है। अगर किसी ने जाल कर के कुत्ते गधे के नाम पर जमीन रखी है तो उस के लिए तो ये बड़े बड़े ट्रैक्टर का काम कर सकते हैं वरना और उन का क्या उपयोग हो सकता है। ये जो बड़े बड़े ट्रैक्टर बनाने के कारखाने बना रहे हैं उन के द्वारा बनाए गए ट्रेक्टर कहां काम करेंगे? आज बहस होती है कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के हम खिलाफ हैं। बड़ी इंडस्ट्री बनाइए लेकिन छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिए बड़ी इंडस्ट्री बनाइए। किस चीज के लिए आप बड़ी इंडस्ट्री बनाते हैं? समय कम है, मैं इतना ही संकेत

करना चाहता हूं कि यह घोषणा काफी नहीं हैं, इस के ऊपर कार्यान्वियन करने का शीघ्र प्रयास होना चाहिए और यह बात तय कर के होना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के गांव अगर नहीं सुधरेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान नहीं सुधर सकता है । इस देश का दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि पिछले तीस साल गांवों की तरफ निगाह नहीं गई है । दिल्ली के लोग दिल्ली की तरफ़ देखते रहे हैं और बड़ी बड़ी अट्टालिकाओं और बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों की तरफ़ देखते रहे हैं । आज सरकार ने गांवों की तरफ देखने का वादा किया है । इस वादे को मजबूती के साथ पूरा करने का प्रयास सरकार को करना चाहिए ।

वर्तमान पृष्टभूमि में जो हमारे देश का आयात है, निर्यात है, मूल्य हैं, इन के संबंध में भी कोई नीति निर्धारित होनी चाहिए । आज गन्ने को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । अभी आज सुबह उस के ऊपर चर्चा उठी थी । इस समय दो वरिष्ठ मंत्री हमारे बैठे हुए हैं, उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गेहूं की भी यही हालत होने वाली है । अगर गेहूं के लिए आज से ही कुछ नहीं करते हैं तो जब एकदम आसमान और ज़मीन चलने लगेगी तब आप कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं कर पायेंगे । इस सम्बन्ध में अभी से आप को कोई पोज़िटिव एफर्ट्स करनी चाहिये ।

श्रीमन्, इस देश में समाजवाद की बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें होती हैं । पहले एक मोनोपली कमीशन बना था, उस के तहत एक एक्ट बना और सारे दूसरे काम हुए । कमीशन की चर्चा हमारे सी० पी० आई० के दोस्त भी करते थे और रूलिंग पार्टी का जो प्राग्रेसिव सेक्शन था, वह भी बड़ी बात करता था । हमारे यही भाई थे, जो प्रोग्रेसिव सैक्शन के लीडर बन गये थे । समाज के लिये जहां खेती और उद्योगों के उत्पादन की आवश्यकता है, उस के साथ-साथ अगर वितरण की व्यवस्था व्यवस्थित रूप से नहीं होगी, तो कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । लेकिन वितरण की कोई व्यवस्था हुई नहीं । थोड़े से घरों में

concentration of economic power in the hands of big indnstrial houses

हो गया । श्रीमन्, मैं समाजवाद की बात नहीं करता, मेरे ख्याल में कन्सेन्ट्रेशन-आफ़- वेल्थ के खिलाफ एक्ट है, कमीशन है, ब्रिटेन में भी ऐसी ही व्यवस्था है । यहां 1965 में इस की व्यवस्था हुई थी । मैंने अपने तमाम प्रगतिशील मित्रों के भाषण पढ़े हैं, जिन्होंने कहा है कि मानोपोली कमीशन बनाना चाहिये और एक्ट का इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन होना चाहिये । सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब चले गये । उन्होने कहा था कि देश की प्रगति के लिये, विकास के लिये, बड़े हाउसेज को फी छोड़ना एक "मस्ट" है । आवश्यक है । उन्होंने कहा है—

monopoly houses must stay to boost production

यही नहीं, एक दूसरे प्रगतिशील मित्र श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय जी ने कहा था, कि मोनोपाली कमीशन के अन्तर्गत जो एक्ट बना है, उसे बंगाल में लागू नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । यह उस समय की बात है, जब कि सी० पी० आई० के भाई देवी जी की पूजा में मृदंग बजा रहे थे । इसी प्रकार मैं ने श्री वेदव्रत बरुआ की दस स्पीचेज़ पढ़ी हैं । उन्होने कहा था — इस प्रकार एक तरफ

These big houses cannot be denied concessions

तो समाजवाद की चर्चा कांग्रेस से की जाती थी और दूसरी तरफ़ इस तरह की बातें थीं । यही नहीं—श्री वेदव्रत बरुआ, जोकि सरकारी मंत्री थे, उन्होंने कहा था—

Government never intended to stop expansion of the monopoly houses

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

मोनोपली हाउसेज को बाहर गालीं देना और अन्दर से समर्थन करने की जो सरकारी नीति रही है, मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे मित्र इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय को रिवाइज करें और मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि इस एक्ट का निकाज करने का पूरा प्रयास किया जाय। यह जो एम०आर०टी०पी० एक्ट हैं, मैं समझता हूं--यह कुछ अप्रभावकारी हो गया है। श्रीमन, आप को आश्चर्य होगा कि उस में मोनोपाली हाउसेज की जो डेफिनेशन बनाई गई, उस में टाटा -बिरला की आधी कन्सर्ज बाहर निकल गई। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस में इलैस्टिसिटी दीजिये ताकि जो फ्राड इस एक्ट और इस कमीशन की चर्चा कर के जनता के साथ किया गया है उसको समाप्त किया जा सके। यदि कुछ करना है तो उस में आप तरमीम करें ताकि वह इफेक्टिव हो सके। तभी एकोनामक कंसेंटशन को रोका जा सकता है।

श्रीमन, इण्डस्ट्रियल हाउसेज के एक्सपेंशन और उस की ताकत को रोकने के लिए एक सरकार कमीशन बना था फरवरी, 1970 में। सरकार कमीशन से अपेक्षा थी, कि 9 महीने में वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगा लेकिन 89 साल हो गए, अगले साल 9 साल हो जायेंगे, उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। एम०आर०टी०पी० की 9 रिपोर्टें हैं लेकिन मालूम नहीं सरकार की निगाह में यह बात है कि नहीं कि उसकी एक भी रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने नहीं आई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछली सरकार ने तो इस सदन को अवमानित किया है, इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा को नीचे गिराया है जिसको उस भाषा में मैं कहूंगा कि The House must turn into auditorium.

पता नहीं क्या इस सदन के सामने उन रिपोर्टों को नहीं रखा गया और क्या कठिनाइयां थीं। मैं कहूंगा सरकार इस ऐक्ट में कुछ परिवर्तन करे तभी इकोनामिक कन्सेन्ट्रेशन को कुछ हाथों में जाने से रोका जा सकेगा। मैं समाजवाद की बात नहीं करता लेकिन अमरीका के कमीशन को दस गुनी पावर्स हैं और ब्रिटेन का कमीशन भी ज्यादा इफेक्टिव है। यहां 1972-73 और 1975-76 के बीच इन्डस्ट्रियल हाउसेज के असेटस 41 परसेन्ट बढ़ गए जब कि देश की पर कैपिटा इनकम में कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई।

पिछली सरकार पूंजीपतियों की चेरी थी और उन के इशारों पर काम करती थी। उनका तरीका था कि बाहर कभी कभी उन्हें गोली दे दी जाय। गांधी जी के साथ उन्होंने काम किया है उनकी कथनी और करनी में एकता होनी चाहिए। कमीशन के नाम पर पिछली सरकार ने जनता के साथ एक फ्राड किया है। उस ने कोई काम नहीं किया, उसकी कोई रिपोर्ट जनता के सामने नहीं आई। मैं कमीशन की आलोचना नहीं करता लेकिन उन के काम करने का तरीका ऐसा था कि कभी उस कमीशन का सेक्रेटरी नहीं रहता था तो कभी उसका कोई मेम्बर नहीं रहता था। इस प्रकार उस कमीशन को बना कर देश की जनता को भ्रम में डालने का ही प्रयास किया गया। अब मैं अपनी सरकार से चाहता हूं कि पिछली सरकार ने जो किया उस को वह ठीक करेंगे। या तो वह उस

कमीशन को समाप्त करे और रखना है तो उस की रिपोर्ट जनता के सामने आनी चाहिए ।

मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि इस एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट को तरमीम करके इस को प्रभावशाली बनाने का प्रयास किया जाए ताकि कुछ हाथों में जो आर्थिक केन्द्रीकरण हुआ है, वह दूर हो सके । इस से देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और उत्पादन बढ़ने के साथ साथ ही देश की शक्ति भी बढ़ेगी । पिछली सरकार सिर्फ अपनी ही शक्ति बढ़ाना चाहती थी । इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि उत्पादन बढ़ने के साथ साथ उसकी वितरण प्रणाली भी व्यवस्थित होनी चाहिए जिस ओर पिछली सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और न मैं पिछली सरकार के लीडरों से उस के बारे में कुछ सुन पाया हूं ।

मान्यवर, परिवार नियोजन एक बड़ा ही सुन्दर कार्य है, बड़ा पवित्र कार्य है । दुनिया के किसी भी देश को जो अपनी प्रगति करना चाहता है उसे अपनी आबादी की बढ़ती हुई रफ्तार को कम करना पड़ेगा, जनसंख्या को कम करना पड़ेगा । हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हम इस दिशा में कुछ नहीं कर सके हैं क्योंकि पिछले शासन ने और उस के साथ लगे हुए लोगों ने इस कार्य को इतना बदनाम कर दिया था कि हम इस ओर प्रयास करने के बावजूद सफल नहीं हो पाये । इस सम्बन्ध में हमें सीरियस होना चाहिये क्योंकि देश आबादी की रफ्तार को कम किये बिना प्रगति नहीं कर पायेगा ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दिया । हमें खुशी है कि पहली दफा दिल्ली की सरकार की निगाह एशिया के देशों की तरफ गयी है । अभी हम साउथ इस्ट एशिया के देशों में गये थे हम ने वहां देखा कि आज सारे साउथ इस्ट एशिया के देश हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत सम्मान से देखने लगे हैं । जहां पहले वे अमरीका और संसार के दूसरे केम्पों की तरफ़ देखते थे आज वे भारत के शांति प्रयासों में, भारत के साथ हैं, हमें विश्वास है कि इन देशों के सहयोग से भारत विश्व में शांति स्थापित कर सकेगा ।

मान्यवर, एटोमिक एनर्जी के प्रयोग दुनियां में हो रहे हैं, उस के सम्बन्ध में भी हम ने महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये हैं और इस संबन्ध में हमारे प्रयास अनवरत रूप से जारी हैं । हमें इस बात की भी खुशी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के आसपास बसने वाले देशों—पाकिस्तान, चीन, नेपाल, बंगलादेश—से हमारे सम्बन्ध पहले से अच्छे हुए हैं । हम इस बात को सही मानते हैं कि डिप्लोमेसी में धौस और कनिगनेस नहीं होनी चाहिए । हर देश को स्पष्टता से बात करनी चाहिए । इसी कारण हमारे सम्बन्ध पड़ौसी देशों से अच्छे बने हैं ।

दल बदल के सम्बन्ध में हमारे मित्र चिंतित दिखायी दिये । जिन लोगों की राजनीति का आधार दल-बदल ही रहा है, आज वे ही इस से चिंतित हैं । मैं उन के इस हक को मानता हूं क्योंकि एक डेबिल को भी स्क्रूप्चर्स कोट करने का हक है । दल-बदल को मैं सही नहीं मानता और चाहता हूं कि इस के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कानून आना चाहिए । पिछले शासन ने थैली के बल पर दल-बदल करने के प्रयास किये और उस की राजनीति का आधार ही दल-बदल था । मान्यवर, अभी भी दल-बदल के प्रयास हो रहे हैं । अभी हमारे भाई स्टीफन जी को चव्हाण कांग्रेस

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

से तोड़ लिया गया । मैं समझता हूं कि इन के ऊपर कोई कोर्सन नहीं हुआ होगा । अगर हुआ होगा तो हम जरूर झगड़ा करेंगे क्योंकि हम दल-बदल नहीं चाहते हैं । यह हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में एक अनहेल्दी ग्रोथ है और इसे अपने बीच से हटाना जरूरी है । इसके लिए पिछले प्रशासक जिम्मेदार रहे हैं ।

हमारे मित्रों ने चीफ जस्टिस के अपोइंटमेंट पर चर्चा की और कहा कि यह क्यों की है ? हम न्यायालय की आलोचना नहीं करते; हम उसका सम्मान करते हैं । कुछ लोगों ने यह कहा कि जो जज सिविल लिबर्टीज में यकीन नहीं करते उन को चीफ़ जस्टिस नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए । हम तो एक चली आरही परम्परा का ही पालन कर रहे हैं । हम ने ऐसा इस लिए किया कि हम जो परम्परा थी उस को हमने मान्यता दी है और हम जजों के फैसले से डरते नहीं हैं । मैंने पहले भी कुछ मित्रों से यही कहा था । एक दिन मुझ से कहा गया कि इंदिरा गांधी छूट गई हैं, होम मिनिस्टर ने गड़बड़ की थी । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम ने तय किया है कि अदालतें छोटी से छोटी भी क्यों न हों हम उन के फैसलों के सामने झुकेंगे, शान से काम करेंगे । एक वह जमाना था जब वह कहा करतीं थीं कि अच्छा, एक अदालत की इज्जत ? मैं तो इतने करोड़ की जिम्मेदार हूं ।

जहां तक संशोधनों का सम्बन्ध है परम्परा यह है कि उन को स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है । उन में बड़े स्वस्थ सुझाव दिए गए हैं । सरकार को जब धन्यबाद दिया जाता है तो उसका मतलब सुझाव देना भी होता है । इन संशोधनों को देकर उन्होंने सुझाव देने का अवसर प्राप्त किया है और इस के लिए मैं उनको साधवाद देता हूं ।

मैं नए विषय को लेना नहीं चाहता हूं इस वास्ते कि वह इस विषय का समापन नहीं होगा । मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि एक वर्ष के क्रिया कलापों का जो सिंहावलोकन मैंने किया है उस में इतिहास के बुनियादी रूप को बदलने में हम कुछ दूर गए गए हैं जरूर लेकिन हमें अभी बहुत दूर जाना है । इसको आपको ध्यान में रखना चाहिये ।

एक सुझाव जो मैं देने जा रहा हूं उस में नियम और कानून बनाने की बात नहीं है । मैं मानता हूं कि सदन के चारों ओर के लोग मानते हैं कि प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा की जाए और उन को प्रजातंत्र से प्रेम भी है । बहुत से भाई डर के मारे बोल नहीं रहे हैं । मैं कहूंगा कि सब को इक्ट्ठा हो कर जो तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियां हैं उन के साथ लड़ने के लिये आगे आना चाहिये । यह कार्य सरकारी नहीं बल्कि गैर सरकारी स्तर पर होना चाहिये । ऐसा किया गया तो यह प्रयास अधिक प्रभावकारी होगा ।

मैं इस मंच का प्रयोग करते हुए देश के इंटेलैकचुअल्ज, पढ़े लिखे लोगों, यूथ आदि सब को युनाइट होने की अपील करना चाहता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि युनाइट हो कर तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों से लड़ कर देश को उठाने का काम होना चाहिये । तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों से लड़ने का माध्यम भी प्रजातांत्रिक होना चाहिये । ऐसा होगा तभी हम लड़ पाएंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को उन के अभिभाषण के लिए धन्यवाद और साधुवाद देता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call upon the seconder, I would like to say that fifteen hours been allotted for this discussion. I have not yet distributed

the time for the parties because some of the parties are still in a fluid state. Therefore, I thought some stablisation would come on Monday or so and I shall limit the time some time on Monday or so.

Dr. Sushila Nayar.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): MR. Speaker, Sir, I stand here to second the motion so ably moved by my friend, Shri Gauri Shankar Rai.

Sir, it is eleven months since we met here in this House to discuss a similar motion and during this period, considerable distance has been covered. We have moved forward. The people in this country have their civil liberties and they are peacefully living under the rule of law. But, Sir, I would just wish to say one word to the hon. Home Minister about Forty-Second Amendment. Instead of amending it in bits, I request him to bury it deep lock, stock and barrel with one stroke. There are three reasons why we opposed 42nd amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: You may continue on Monday. It will require sometime to bury!

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

ELEVENTH REPORT

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): I beg to move the following:-

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd February, 1978".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

'That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd Februory, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up private Members Business. There are Bills for introduction. Mr. Chandrappan absent. Mr. Kachwai—absent. Mr. Ramamurthy—absent. Mr. Saugata Roy.

PROTECTION OF PRISONERS FROM THIRD DEGREE METHODS BILL

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: (Barrackpore) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protecting the prisoners from third-degree methods.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for protect ing the prisoners from third-degree methods."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla-absent. Shri O. P. Tyagi.

15.01 hrs.

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL (*AMENDMENT OF SECTION 13*)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : अध्यक्ष महोबय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955".

The motion was adopted.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL (*AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 217*)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : अध्यम महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia—absent. Shri Ugrasen.

15.02 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL (*AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 19*)

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेलक को पुर: स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री उग्रसेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL (*INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLES 23A, 23B' etc.*)

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक का पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री शरद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं ।

15.03 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL (*AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 124 AND 217*)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेय को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेमक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं ।

HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, (*AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2*)

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद अधिनियम, 1973 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर: स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं।

15.04 hrs.

MINES AMENDMENT BILL (*AMENDMENT OF SECTION 3*)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I introduce the Bill.

15.05 hrs.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY ON NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE'S BIRTH DAY BILL BY SHRI SAMAR GUHA *Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the motion already moved by Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Sir, I rise to support the non-official Bill to provide for observing the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as national holiday.

Sir, whether the politicians agree or not; whether the parties agree or not Netaji is one of the foremost leaders of India

15.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My opinion is that he was the second leader of his time and Mahatma Gandhi was the first leader.....

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): How can we discuss this now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has already been moved and we are discussing it. Last time the entire discussion was stopped.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: In my opinion, Netaji was the only leader to organise armed revolution against the British in India. Uptil now, he was the one and the only person to organise a military organisation known as the I.N.A. and it is because of this organisation that the British had to bow down before Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress to part with power and give unconditional freedom to India. Had he not been there, I apprehend the Indian independence would have been conditional and delayed to some extent. Sir, it is the actions of Netaji that wonderfully and quadruply inspired the Indian masses to move vigorously determinedly and stubbornly enkindled the hopes and aspirations of the Indian masses. When launch the said Quit India Agitation. Hence when the 'Quit India' mass agitation in 1942 was launched, the entire masses took part in it and the result was marvellous. India achieved independence to which Netaji's Contribution is unmeasurable.

Sir, I knew about Netaji by the time when he was in Burma and then I was an absconder and I tried my best to be in, contact with him. From Orissa I absconded and I went to Tatanagar from where I had to go to Calcutta in disguise as a cook-cum-servant on a salary of Rs. 6/- per month, and from Calcutta I contacted the Group known as 'Jugandar' group. I came to know from this Yugantar Group what Netaji was doing by then to achieve independence. He sent his own men from Burma two of his workers through submarine, named Shri Haridas Mitra and Shri Pavitra Kumar Biswas who were arrested. But they gave information that suicide squads with certain information from India are to be sent to Netaji. The I.N.A. desired to know this information from India. By then his group, the Yugantar group, was trying to send some suicide squades from India to Burma and it was a golden opportunity for me to be selected as one of the suicide squads. I had been there and I came to know of the amount of hopes and aspirations which Netaji instilled into the minds of the Indians to get independence. The masses were thinking and hoping that it is Netaji who would living independence to India. The Indian mass was on the upto of readiness and anxiety to welcome Netaji.

Even the military was supporting him. I got the assistance of the military people to go to Burma to give information. When I wanted to cross Barak river at the dead of night at Silchar, it was the military people who helped me to cross it by swimming at the dead of night. It was the military people who schemed to drop me in the advanced military base from where I could slip away easily to the Netaji's occupied area in Burma side. The whole country was filled with hope and aspiration that Netaji's action

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

would contribute immensely for getting independence. I am very much proud of such a hero and freedom fighter. Such a hero and freedom fighter was born in Orissa at Cuttack and he was educated there and he did so much for achieving Independence of India. Had Subhas Babu not organised his I.N.A. Indian independence in this form would not have been so easy and so quick; because of his activities and military organisation the British were demoralised and they filly-nilly to come to terms with the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi and give us complete Independence. Such a benefit was derived by us and it is now being enjoyed by the nation. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things and in gratitude to Netaji that the nation should remember him at least a day in the year and there should be a holiday on his birthday.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. I should like to invite your attention to the fact that my Bill, the Constitution Amendment Bill seeking to amend the emergency provisions of the Constitution had secured third place today, and out of curiosity I referred to the debates of November 18, when unfortunately I was not present, having been absent due to circumstances beyond my control sent by Government to attend the session of the Jagat Sabha, the United Nations General Assembly which I prefer to call the Jagat Sabha. On that day, November, 18, there was a brief debate on that point as to what would happen to my Bill what would be the fate of my Bill. You were good enough to make some observations and I was happy to note your observations; I read them last night. My hon. friend and colleague Shri Samar Guha raised the point; earlier my hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta had said: "The Minister is here; if we adjourn that today I am not sure whether the Bill seeking to amend article 352 would get priority automatically or not." He was referring to my Bill.

Then you said: "It has to be balloted again"; then Prof. Guha said: "If it is balloted, where is the surety"—it is a moot point he made—that it will get the priority. Your enlightening observation was "He is bound to get the priority." You said that, I am reading from the printed record. Unfortunately your prophecy has not come true, and I have not got the priority and I am No. 3. I find from a reference to the Secretariat that today one hour and 23 minutes have been allotted. Out of another two hours that was allotted—time was extended last time by another two hours for Prof. Guha's Bill that is under discussion now—out of those two hours, one hour and twenty three minutes remains. The next Bill, if my information is correct, has been allotted only one hour. Am I right, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That means, if the time for both is not extended, if you give an assurance that time for both will not be extended it will be exactly two hours and twenty three minutes, in which case I will just get enough time, one minute or two minutes to my bill. Provided the House gives me a firm assurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we will close exactly as per the time allotted.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I do not wish to detract from the importance of Prof. Guha's Bill. I would like to have a firm assurance that I will have two minutes to resume the discussion on my Bill. A complication has arisen because Mr. Lakkappa who had got a higher place than myself in the ballot, fortunately for me and unfortunately for himself, he failed to give notice of motion today, but he has given notice of motion for the next day, so that under the Rules, he jumps above me in case I do not get a chance to move my Bill today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will stick to the time schedule today.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Firmly, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no question of extending today at least.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on this Bill because we are very much connected, our territory was very much connected with Netaji. As you know I come from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which became free from the British Rule in the year 1942 and as you know, Netaji hoisted the National tricolour first in that part of Indian soil.

It is a proud privilege for me to pay my tribute to Netaji and speak on this Bill. Tears came from my eyes when I found on 23rd January, 1978 in the Central Hall when our hon. President unveiled the portrait of Netaji, at that time in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the bureaucracy disowned and showed dishonour to Netaji. The Government of India spent a few lakhs of rupees to erect a statue in the Gymkhana ground and that statue was unveiled by Gen. Shahnawaz Khan, who was a Minister in those days and other central leaders along with the close associates of Netaji also participated in the function.

As a citizen of India domiciled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, I had the privilege to witness that function and feel how those patriots of the country paid their tribute to Netaji's statue. But on 23rd January, not a single garland was placed on that statue by the officers of Andaman and Nicobar. There was no function organised by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration that day when here in the Central Hall of Parliament House we had that function. This is the sad episode which I had witnessed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Declaring a day as National Holiday is a question of pride for the nation to pay its tribute to the great sons of the country. Netaji is still a burning memory of the millions of our countrymen, whose dedication and sacrifice for the country's independence cannot be minimised. That is why it will be a proud privilege for the Janata Government if it declares 23rd January, the birthday of Netaji, as a national holiday. It will be one of the achievements of the Janata Government at the Centre. As a Congressman, I can say that we fully support this Bill and we expect that all the members of the House will unanimously accept it.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I do not think any pursuasion would be needed to pass a Bill of this kind, but it gives an opportunity to pay our tribute to the great leader and the people who have been inspired by his patriotism and dedication towards the Motherland. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was born in the State of Orissa, but Orissa is too small a State to claim him to be its own. He was not only a national leader, but I would claim, an international leader. I had the privilege of meeting Netaji in Sarat Chandra Bose's house in Woodburn Park in Calcutta. Gandhiji was sitting there and he wanted to witness the chhau dance of Saraikela on the roof of that House. It was a moonlit night and we sat there watching it. That incident is still fresh in my memory.

When we were students, Netaji inspired all of us. He was the youth of India personified. In 1938, I was a student of the Law College and the Tripuri Congress session was being held. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was contesting for presidentship of the Indian National Congress. The official candidate was Pattabhi Sitaramayya with the full support of Mahatma

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

Gandhi and Sardar Patel. As youths taking part in student politics, we used to bet 4 to 1 as to who would win. We always betted for Netaji and what joy it was when it was announced that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had been elected as the Congress President in the Tripuri Congress.

Sir, while fully associating myself with all the sentiments expressed in this House regarding the sacrifice and greatness of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, I would like to point out that to pay a tribute to a leader of this type by observing a national holiday is not the only thing. What do we usually do on a holiday? We spend the time in picnicking or we spend the time leisurely. On that day we should dedicate ourselves to work at least 16 hours instead of 8 hours because Netaji was a Karma yogi and we will be following in the footsteps he has left on the sands of time if we can work double the hours on that day.

Sir, as a matter of fact, when I was looking at the calendar of 1978, I found there are as many as 16 Government holidays and two Restricted Holidays and 53 Sundays. So, we lose 71 days out of 365 days as holidays. I do not know how far we will be justified in enhancing the number of holidays in the year by observance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's birthday as a holiday. The best thing would be to pay tribute to Netaji by doing more work on that day instead of doing less work and spending the time in a leisurely fashion.

Sir, I fully appreciate the sentiments of my distinguished colleague, Prof. Samar Guha, behind this Bill.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Netaji was undoubtedly the greatest revolutionary leader of the world. This was also asserted by the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri while unveiling the statue of Netaji in Calcutta. This was also asserted by late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir you know that even Gandhiji talked that Netaji's leadership was unrivalled. When for the second time during election as President of the Indian National Congress Mahatma Gandhi set up Pattabhi Sitaramayya, he was defeated by Netaji. This shows how all the Indian people liked him and loved him. Netaji was not only the popular and the greatest leader of this country, but he was and he is also popular in foreign countries. I tell you one instance in Habuken city in USA near New York. This Habuken city in the year 1975 was named after Netaji for three weeks. All the people of Habuken city applied to the USA Government and to their President, to name that city after Netaji and this was sanctioned for three weeks. Netaji's statues have been unveiled in various foreign countries. I have seen his statue in Canda, I have seen his statue in France and I have seen his statue in various places in USA and other countries. So, Netaji is being worshipped by not only the people of India, but also the people of the whole world. It is unfortunate that 23rd January has not been declared a national holiday. I am sure our Home Minister, who was sitting here and who was a close associate of Netaji, will agree to this proposal. And I hope he will gladly declare 23rd January as a national holiday. Netaji showed the people of India how unity should be forged. He founded the Azad Hind Fauj with Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Jains and all other castes, and made them work under one flag. He fought against the British, formed the Azad Hind Fauj and showed how to literate India from outsiders. Here in India, Mahatma Ji piloted the Quit India Movement in 1942. When we were in prison, we found how people went to jails, how

people were tortured by the Britishers; and against these Britishers and their rule, Netaji formed that Fauj to defeat the British Army and drive them out of India. This quickened the independence of India. We got Independence in 1947, not only through negotiations, but by forces fighting from outside, under the leadership of Netaji, and by revolutionary movements sponsored by Mahatma Ji and other leaders like Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Azad and others.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Netaji has showed how Indian people should unite for the independence of the country; and he has shown how we should unite for preserving the independence of our country. That is why I request the hon. Home Minister through you Sir, to declare 23rd January as a national holiday. This will be the proud privilege of the Government, all the Parliamentarians and all the Members of both the Houses. So, I wish that all the Members here support this Bill, which has been sponsored by our esteemed friend, Prof. Samar Guha.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are grateful to you. In the General Purposes Committee, you had also contributed to the decision for installing the portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall. Under the Speaker's leadership, and under the leadership of Prof. Samar Guha, you piloted it. I wish that you also pilot the proposal for 23rd January being declared as a national holiday. That will be a proud day for us all.

*SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a new Member of Lok Sabha. I tried to make my submissions before this House earlier but I would not do it and I feel it to be a matter of great privilege that I should make a start of my parliamentary career by making references about the most honoured son of India Subhash Chandra Bose in this House. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, we heard the call of Mahatma Gandhi for the freedom of the country and for the last 30 years, we were used and accustomed to look upon Netaji as equal to Gandhiji for attaining the independence of our country. A feeling has grown in the minds of the people of the country that a deliberate conspiracy was being made to efface the memory of Subhash Chandra Bose from the Minds of the people in order to install and perpetuate the interest of one family in the political sphere of our country and to make them the back bone of our political life. But this vile attempt is going to be frustrated because of the permanent position that Netaji has created in the minds of every citizen of our country. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are fully aware of the various stages of development of our freedom struggle and today when we urge upon the Government to declare a national holiday on the birthday of Netaji, we are not asking for a charity from the Government. It is no charity. It is our legitimate demand the demand of 60 crores of people who believe in national leadership. By making this demand we are not asking for any favour, compassion or charity from the Government. We have struggled all along to achieve this objective. So for we had no arrangements to install the portrait of Netaji (in the midst of the portraits of other national leaders) in the Central Hall of Parliament where the Constitution of India was deliberated upon and other democratic laws were made. Today after 30 years if the portrait of Netaji has found its legitimate place in the galaxy of portraits of national leaders I would say that the Government have been forced to do it and I must congratulate the Janata Government for having been able to undo a wrong that was being perpetuated for the last 30 years. We cannot forget the clarion call of Netaji addressed to the youth of our country before independence wherein he had said, "You give me blood and I will give you freedom". The youth of the

*Orginal speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

country had responded to this clarion call and shed blood for the cause of independence of the country and finally the country got its freedom. Nataji did not betray the youth and he didnot ask anything in lieu thereof. Even today we hear political leaders asking for bloody revolution in this country and we have seen in West Bengal, Andhra and other places where in response to the call of the leaders the young men of our country have given and taken blood but what they gained in return? Sir, in West Bengal, from where I have come to this House, this game of giving and taking blood is continuing since 1967 and as a result of this we have virtually lost what was good in our national life. When we compare the present with the past we find that Netaji had given independence to this country in lieu of the blood sacrifices whereas the leaders of the day are asking for blood for feathering their own nests and that is the striking difference between the leadership of Nataji and the leadership of our political leaders today. Therefore, I will appeal through you Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, to the Home Minister that he may concede the demand of declaring national holiday on Netaji's birthday. He must take it as a reflection of the urges and sincere wishes of the masses of our countrymen. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, many in this House will agree with me t in today's India we really require a leader like Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. today there is a great political turmoil in our country. A great devaluation of our political integrity, honesty and integrity have taken place in the various political parties in our country and as a result of which the younger generation find themselves completely bewildered in this state of chaos and confusion. If we could get back Netaji in our midst it would have been happiest thing but if we cannot do that, if at least we are able to enthuse the younger generation of the country with ideals of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose towards national patriotism then I feel we shall be doing a great tribute to him.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would once again urge upon the Government to accept the demand of declaring a national holiday on the birthday of Netaji Subhash which is persistently being made by Prof. Samar Guha. Sir, I would like to associate myself with all the efforts that have been made for a long time by Prof. Guha in getting the portrait installed and in his efforts in urging upon the Government to declare a holiday because it is not his personal struggle but he is only reflecting the urges of the millions of our countrymen. He is a dedicated person and knows how to give proper respect to the right leadership, and a person who has spent a great part of his parliamentary life in achieving this objective. Therefore, Sir, I would once again support the demand to declare the birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as a national holiday and if this demand is not conceded by the Government I would like to say it very clearly that the youth of the country would continue to make efforts to achieve this objective. I would appeal to the Government that they should be sensitive enough to understand the feelings of the youngment of our country because Netaji represents to them as a great source of strength and inspiration. When we talk of decidation, idealism and solidarity we are reminded of Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji and perhaps Netaji gets the first position. When the youth remembered Netaji a thril runs into their blood. I would, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to accede to the request of Prof. Guha. It is not a mere request, it is a national demand and it would fulfil the hopes and aspirations of crores of our freedom loving youngmen of our country. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I request you to kindly ascertain from my colleague, Shri Samar Guha, as to how much time he will take for his reply, so that the time for the other speakers in the House can be adjusted accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am also facing that difficulty now.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: He may take half an hour.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This debate has to be finished by 4.25.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The time should be tailored properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is already 3.45 and by 4.25 we have to finish this debate. The Minister has also to intervene. There are three more slips here. I do not know how to accommodate them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to make a submission. I know that many questions will be raised. I know what is lurking in the mind of the hon. Minister, I can guess it, but I also know that I stand on firm ground. I spoke for one hour and 25 minutes trying to explain why it is necessary. I will take at least half an hour to reply. If the hon. Minister agrees, then I will not take even half a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But how can I know what the hon. Minister is going to say?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I know where I stand, what I mean, and the hon. Minister also knows what I mean.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I go by the assumption that he will take half an hour because I do not know what is in the mind of the hon. Minister. If it is finished earlier, well and good.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Hardly ten minutes either way.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Is it possible under the rules for Shri Samar Guha and myself to exchange places so far as his second Bill is concerned?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That cannot be done because the House Cannot upset the ballot.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If the rules permit, I have no objection.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: By mutual consent and your consent too, this can be done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the best way is to stick by the time.

*SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the proposal of Prof. Samar Guha which has been brought before this House for declaring the birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as a national holiday. I do not think that there is any need for a prolonged discussion or deliberation on this issue. I also do not think that the members of Parliament will have two opinions or any difference on this issue. Today we are going to pay our tributes to such a great person who is unparalleled and undisputed in his greatness. His contribution to India's life and politics is unequalled. If we declare Mahatma Gandhi as the first front-rank leader of India then the time has come to declare Netaji as the second leader of the front frank of our country. Generally we mention Mahatma Gandhi as the topmost leader of this country but I think that if any leader has achieved international fame and celebrity, he is Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose alone. If it is ever considered who is the one person who has contributed most towards the freedom of our country, that is Netaji and nobody else. The advent of Subhash Bose as Netaji, his I.N.A., is closely linked with the history of national uprising of this country. From what we have witnessed since 1946, we can say that when the Congress was totally demoralised and disillusioned at the beginning of 1942, when its very existence was threatened, at that time the mass awakening and uprising that took place in the name of 'Netaji' is really something unique

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar]

and unparalleled. The British Imperial power had to leave this country chiefly due to that unparalleled mass movement and agitations. At that time the British had turned India into an ammunition dump and could crush-down the agitations of the unarmed people with impunity. But the formation of the Indian National Army, the naval mutiny and the consequent spark triggered off in the Indian Army scared the British Power and they fled this country like a beaten dog with its tail between the legs. But Netaji's contribution and achievements does not end here. It had its repurcussion and influence in the international sphere also. He not only enabled us to attain freedom but he also sounded the death-kneli of colonialism and imperialism all ever the world. We see that the mass awakening and subsequent attainment of freedom of many countries in South East Asia and Africa took place along with the formation of the Indian National Army. So we can say that Netaji's sole efforts brought freedom not only to our country but helped many other countries also all over the world to attain freedom from colonial rule. I do not want to make a long speech. I know time is valuable and we are anxious to listen to Prof. Samar Guha, we are anxious to hear Shri Kamath and we are anxious to hear the Hon. Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh. I only want to say that we must not be found wanting in paying our respects and homage to this unequalled personality of our nation. We have rectified our mistakes and neglect of the past 30 years to some extent by unveiling the portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall of the Parliament House and have thereby glorified ourselves. I think that not only the members of the Janata Party but all members of Parliament of both the Houses have bathed themselves in glory by correcting the past mistake. I think our hon. Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh will similarly glorify and honour himself by declaring the birthday of this great son of India, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, as a national holiday and thereby enable us also to feel glorified. I once again, Sir, express my whole-hearted support to this proposal and conclude my speech.

15.46 hrs.

[SHRI TRIDIBE CHAUDHURI *in the Chair*]

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be very brief and precise. It is not only a privilege but a great honour for the entire nation irrespective of caste, creed or religion. The minority community also looked upon Netaji as one of the greatest national leader with who there was no communal outlook or anything of that nature.

Past memories dwell in every mind and I should say what the past has taken away. I would further add that memories are built. Today, it would be a great thing in the history of Parliament to pay that tribute and respect to that great patriot and, I should say, the greatest of the greatest patriots. In his fight for freedom, he never felt that he was risking his life or that he was giving his blood for the nation.

I know, when during the British regime—it is an irony of fate that India was partitioned—the communal trend was brought about by the foreign regime, it was my father who organised an association known as the Hindu-Muslim Unity Association. It was a matter of proud privilege that Netaji, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and others were also the members of that Association to bring about absolute unity in India irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

Had Netaji been here during that period, it is my feeling that there would not have been any partition of Bengal at least. We were all against the partition of Bengal. I was one of the organisers of the Hindu-Muslim Unity

Association. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Fazul Haque and you Mr. Chairman, will perhaps remember that these great leaders and we never wanted the partition of Bengal. And it was proved that the partition of Bengal was wrong. Today, we find that it is Bengla desh. Had Netaji been with us, during that period, I feel that Bengal would have understood it and it would have been for the better. Netaji was respected by both the communities, not only by his community but he was respected more by the Muslim community for the love and affection that he had shown.

I would like to conclude and resume my seat by congratulating my esteemed friend, Prof. Samar Guha, for bringing forward this Bill. I do know the hon. Home Minister is a just person and a very straight forward person.

He will not take even two minutes to finish his reply and that he would gladly accept it. His name will be written in letters of gold in the future history of Bengal that he has respected the greatest of the great national leaders who had sacrificed his life for India's independence.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, I shall be very very brief because I know the House as well as myself are racing against time. I had the proud privilege and honour of working in close collaboration with this one of the greatest sons of India.

About forty years ago, for nearly three years, soon after I had resigned from the Indian Civil Service, I worked with him and under him. The more I worked with him the more I loved him. As a matter of fact, to know him was to love him. That sums up to me the man and the leader. I do not wish to add anything more. Whatever I have learnt in the art and science of practical politics, I owe in large measure to him. It is a consoling thought, it is a matter for gratification that—in the last year, 1977, the year of miraculous happenings, of the revolution of Janata—it ousted the long-entrenched Congress Party from power; and in 1977 again, thirty years after the liquidation of British period in India and 30 years after India was liberated from the British yoke, British imperialism, the most intrepid, the most indomitable, the most uncompromising foe of British imperialism was accorded homage by the new Janata Government, thus making amends, an honourable amend for the failure to do so by the Congress Government during their long period of 30 years. In between during the short period of late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, something had been done some philatelic homage had been paid to him. The All India Radio accepted our proposal after a stormy debate in the House that they would broadcast an annual programme on his brithday, because till then he had been relegated by the Nehru Government as a 'B-Class' leader and not as a 'A-Class' leader. On his birthday, only 3rd or fourth or fifth birthday, there was a national programme on All India Radio. I do not wish to go into details because the time is short. I would support in principle the demand, the proposal made by my hon. colleague Shri Samar Guha. But I have also read with profit and pleasure the speeches made by honourable colleagues, particularly Prof. Mavalankar, Dr. Ramji Singh and just now I heard the speech of Shri P. K. Deo.

And I, for one, feel very happy to pay homage to a leader not merely of a national stature but of international stature as was Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the like of whom is perhaps born once in a century. I feel that you should have approached this problem in a different spirit, in a different manner, because, as was rightly said in those speeches, a holiday means all things to all men, and a holiday on a day, on a birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose should be celebrated in a proper spirit.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

16.00 hrs.

I wonder how many men and women in our country celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday in the spirit in which it should be done. On Gandhi Jayanti, we have got a holiday; we have already holidays on the birthdays of all the religious pioneers and the founders.

हिन्दू बौद्ध: सिख: जैन: पारसा: मुसलमान क्रिस्तानां ।

On the jayantis of all these pioneers and founders, we have got holidays. That is alright. A secular State has to respect the leaders of all religions.

I now come to political leaders of international stature or world class like Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Other leaders like Lokamanya Tilak, Sardar Patel and Shivaji, for instance, have been relegated to, or accorded only, a sort of inferior status like provincial status; I do not know why; I leave that alone. I would now make a humble suggestion, a humble appeal, to my colleague, Prof. Samar Guha, and to the Minister, to the Government.

Last year, almost on the very day, if not on that very day, of Netaji Jayanti, the great Janata Party also was born, because, elections were called on the 18th January by the then Prime Minister, and as far as I remember, the birth of the Janata Party was announced on the 23rd January. I do not know when actually it took birth inside the hall, inside the room, in *camera*, but it was announced to India and the world on the 23rd January, Netaji's birthday. And thereafter we had a revolution, a non-violent, peaceful revolution, which has been hailed all over the world. Netaji has been rightly described as the Father of the Indian revolution also. It is a strange coincidence, God-given, by God's will and God's grace, that on the birthday of Netaji, we had the birthday of the Janata Party also.

So, let us—the House, the Government and the Parliament—decide unanimoustly that we will celebrate Netaji Jayanti as the National Revolution Day—National Revolution Day or National Labour day, as my hon. friend has proposed, or National Youth Day but I would prefer 'National Revolution Day' because that will have its own significance to the whole of India. And on that day let not the government officers or any other office be closed. Let us have a working holiday. We have got working lunches, working dinners, and things like that. Let us have working holidays. I think, it is possible. Let us make an innovation—the Janata Government which, by a revolution, has been brought into power....

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): All holidays are non-working days. You say Let it be a working holiday'!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is a paradox but we can make an innovation. By 'working holiday', I mean, no office will be closed; any absentee from the offices will be taken to task; let us have on that day no routine work but a special programme allotted to officers to celebrate and to promote Netaji's spirit of revolution, so that the Janata Government revolution, which we began last year, can be taken forward, can be brought to fruition in the very near future.

With these words, I would conclude. I do hope that, instead of merely declaring it a holiday, we will import the spirit of Netaji into it—work, labour, suffering, sacrifice, struggle and revolution. And that will also satisfy I am sure, the leader, the founder and the inspirer of the Janata Party, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, who also stood for total revolution.

The Janata Party will pay homage to the memory of Netaji that way and not merely by installing the portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall—although, of course, the Government

has honoured itself and so has Parliament by doing so. But let us try this new concept of a working holiday, a National Revolution Dav, on the birthday of Netaji so as to coincide with the birthday of the Janata Party also in 1977, i.e., on the 80th birth anniversary of Netaji.

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बुलाया था लेकिन मैं बोल नहीं सका । नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के जन्म दिवस को राष्ट्रीय अवकाश दिन के रूप में मनाने के विधेयक पर जो चर्चा चल रही है अगर उस में मुझे दो मिनट बोलने के लिए नहीं दिए गए तो यह बहुत बड़ा पाप हो जाएगा । गृह मंत्री जी से मेरी करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि मेहरबानी कर के मुझे दो मिनट बोल लेने दें ।

श्री चरण सिंह : दो क्या मेरी तरफ से आप चार मिनट बोलें ।

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : माननीय समर गुह जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है नेता जी के जन्म दिवस को राष्ट्रीय अवकाश दिवस के रूप में मनाए जाने का और जो भावनाएं उन्होंने व्यक्त की हैं उन की इन भावनाओं के साथ मैं अपनी भावनाओं को भी जोड़ता हूं । भारत की आजादी की लड़ाई 1857 से लेकर नौसैनिक विद्रोह तक चाहे हिंसा की रही हो या अहिंसा की सभी लोगों ने अपने-अपने ढंग से उसमें योग दान किया है । गांधी जी के बाद देश को आजादी दिलाने के काम में अगर किसी का सर्वाधिक योगदान हो सकता है तो वह नेता जी— सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का ही हो सकता है । यह बतलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का जो शुरू का स्वरूप था वह सुधारवादी था । नेताजी जैसे लोग औपनिवेशिक स्वराज्य के कट्टर विरोधी थे । वे चाहते थे कि भारत को पूर्ण स्वराज्य मिले । यही कारण है कि उन की जो भी भावनायें थीं, उनकी जो मान्यता थी वह 1938 में नौजवानों की भावनाओं के प्रतीक के रूप में तब साकार हुई जब गांधी जी जैसे सर्वमान्य नेता के उम्मीदवार के खिलाफ वह चुनाव जीत गए और जिस को लेकर गांधी जी ने खुद कहा कि डा० पट्टाभीसीतारम्मैय्या की हार मेरी व्यक्तिगत हार है । आई० सी० एस० परीक्षा पास कर के और उस पद से त्याग पत्र दे कर देश के प्रति जो ममत्व हो सकता है, प्रेम हो सकता है उसको समझ कर उन्होंने अंग्रेजों को इस देश से भगाए जाने के लिए अथक प्रयास किया और जो योग दान उन्होंने देश की आजादी में दिया उसको कभी भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है । उनका यह कथन पूर्णरूपेण सत्य है कि तानाशाह को हटाने के लिए, विदेशी हकूमत को हटाने के लिए जिस किसी साधन का भी इस्तेमाल किया जाय वह पवित्र साधन है । चर्चा का यह विषय नहीं है कि उनका आन्दोलन हिंसक था या अहिंसक । महत्वपूर्ण सवाल यह है कि वह जो भारत को आजाद कराना चाहते थे और उसके लिए उन्होंने जो प्रयास किया वह भारतीय इतिहास में क्या अभूतपूर्व प्रयास नहीं था? वह एक अभूतपूर्व प्रयास था ।

उनका यह दृढ़ विश्वास था कि जो कुछ भी सोचा जाए वह हिन्दुस्तान की परिधि में ही सोचा जाए, भारत की मान्यताओं के अनुरूप ही काम किया जाए । उनका कहना था कि पाश्चात्य सभ्यता और संस्कृति के संदर्भ में नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के संदर्भ में हम सोचें । ऐसा अगर हम करते हैं तो सब से पहले सर्वहारा वर्ग की बात हमारे सामने आती है । उनका कथन था कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है । यहां पर किसानों की

[श्री रामजी लाल सुमन]

बात सब से पहले होनी चाहिये और हिन्दुस्तान के संदर्भ में हम को उन के बारे में सोचना चाहिये। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी भी कृषि प्रेमी हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनके जन्म दिवस को राष्ट्रीय अवकाश का दिन घोषित किया जाए। हम समस्त सदस्यों की भावनाओं को समझ कर हिन्दुस्तान की क्रांति के अग्रदूत सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी के जन्म दिवस को राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित करने की कृपा करेंगे।

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, जो विषय इस वक्त सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है वह एक नाजुक विषय है जिसका इन्सान की भावना और जज्बे से सम्बन्ध है। कुछ दोस्तों ने नेता जी के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धान्जलि पेश की है, उसमें दो रायें हो ही नहीं सकतीं . . . .

श्री समर गुह (कण्टाई) : श्रद्धाज्जलि नहीं; पुष्पांजलि पेश की है।

श्री चरण सिंह : श्रद्धांजली ज्यादा ऊंचा है।

श्री समर गुह : श्रद्धाजली के और माने भी हो सकते हैं।

श्री चरण सिंह : जिसमें आप खुश हों वह मुझे मन्जूर है। पुष्पांजलि पेश की है और इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि भारत के इतिहास में नेताजी का नाम करीब-करीब अमर रहेगा। अगर मैं माननीय समर गुह से सहमत नहीं हूं तो यह अर्थ नहीं निकलाना चहिए कि उनके जज्बात से भिन्न प्रकार सोचता हूं। ऐसा हरगिज़ नहीं है। उन्होंने जो सेवा की है वह 10 व्याखानों में भी बयान नहीं की जा सकती है। उसको लिखन के लिए कोई महाकाव्य की आवश्यकता होगी। लेकिन प्रश्न केवल यह उठता है कि उनके जन्म दिन को राष्ट्रीय छुट्टी करार दे देने से क्या फर्क पड़ेगा? और वह कहां तक और बहुत सी बातों को देखते हुए वह गवर्नमेंट के लिए और समस्यायें तो नहीं पैदा कर देगा। मैं उनसे पूर्णतः सहमत होते हुए इस दृष्टिकोण को मैं चाहता हूं कि वह इस पर विचार करें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह फिर मुझ से सहमत होंगे। अभी एक नौजवान सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया। हिंसा और अहिंसा का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि उन्होंने 1857 के पहले स्वतन्त्रता युद्ध का जिक्र किया। तो उस वक्त जिन लोगों ने कुरबानी की और देश को जगाया तो उनमें भी कई नाम ऐसे हैं जो हमारे इतिहास के पन्नों में हमेशा लिखे जायेंगे। उनके नाम क्यों न हों? अब 1857 के 30 वर्ष बाद फिर जब आवाज़ उठी देश को आजाद करने की तो उनमें अग्रणीय थे सबसे ज्यादा बाल गंगाधर तिलक। उन्होंने वह स्लोगन दिया इस देश को जो सब की ज़बान पर चढ़ गया था Swarajya is our birth right कोई आर्गूमेंट का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि हमारा पैदायशी हक है और वहां भी हिंसा और अहिंसा का कोई प्रश्न नहीं था। उनके दृष्टिकोण, भाषणों और कार्यों से प्रेरित हो कर लोगों ने 1898 में सबसे पहले हिन्दुस्तान में पूना में एक अंग्रेज़ पर गोली चलायी थी और जिसमें कई नौजवानों को फांसी हुई और कुछ को काले पानी की सजा मिली। फिर यही नहीं, महात्मा गांधी ने जो बहुत से अपने कार्यक्रम अपनाये थे उनका लोकमान्य तिलक ने भी उल्लेख किया है और उनकी तरफ़ से भी उनका प्रतिपादन होता था। अगर हम उनका जीवन पढ़ेंगे तो ताज्जुब होगा कि जो गांधी जी ने 20, 25 वर्ष बाद कहा वही बात लोकमान्य तिलक उनसे पहले कह गये थे। फिर 7, 8 साल मांडला में भी उनको काटने पड़े। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि सुभाष

चन्द्र बोस की कुरबानी उनसे ज्यादा नहीं थी। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि बड़े आदमियों में अगर तौलेंगे कि किस की ज्यादा कुरबानी थी और किस की कम थी, यह एक बहुत डेलीकेट बात है।

इसके अलावा फिर यह सवाल होता है कि हम डा० अम्बेदकर का जन्म दिन भी क्यों न नेशनल होलीडे के रूप में मनायें? आप उनसे सहमत न हों, लेकिन इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जो हमारे यहां पीड़ित वर्ग था उस वर्ग को उन्होंने प्रेरणा दी, जगाया। सब से ज्यादा जगाने का काम उन्होंने किया। कल को अगर फिर यह प्रश्न गवर्नमेंट के सामने आये कि डा० अम्बेदकर के जन्म-दिन को नेशनल हौली-डे क्यों न माना जाये तो हमारे पास क्या जवाब होगा? मैं और ऐसे नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम है, उनके कामों को देखें। मैं उनसे बहुत से मामलों में सहमत नहीं था, यह सब को मालूम है कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे और मैं कांग्रेस में था, लेकिन बहुत सी बातों से मैं सहमत नहीं था। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि देश की सेवा के लिए उनका योगदान किसी से भी कम था।

फिर यह सवाल आता है कि पोलिटिकल लीडर्स के ही जन्म-दिन नेशनल हौली-डे क्यों मनाये जायें? मैं तो पोलिटिकल से भी ज्यादा रिलीजस, स्प्रिचुअल और कल्चरल क्षेत्र जो सार्वजनिक जीवन का है, उसे ऊंचा समझता हूं। पोलिटिकल लीडर्स तो इसन्पायर करते हैं। क्यों है स्वामी दयानन्द और विवेका नन्द का जन्म-दिन हौली-डे माना जाये? सारे देश को उन्होंने जगा कर रख दिया था, पोलिटिक्स तो उनके जीवन के काम का एक जरा सा अंश था।

मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि इसमें इस दृष्टि से नहीं कि सुभाष बाबू, जिनको नेता जी के नाम से सारा देश जानता है, ठीक ही जानता है, कि उनकी सेवा बहुत बड़ी थी, इसलिए उनका जन्म-दिन क्यों न नेशनल हौली-डे हो, इस दृष्टि से नहीं देखना चाहिए।

हमने महात्मा गांधी, जो कि सारे राष्ट्र के पिता थे, जिन लीडर की बात आप करते हैं, उनके भी लीडर थे, केवल उनके बर्थ-डे को नेशनल हौली-डे माना है और वह उचित है। क्योंकि उसके बाद फिर दूसरा किस का नम्बर हो, तीसरा और चौथा किस का नम्बर हो, इसकी कोई सीमा नहीं रहेगी और फिर महत्मा गांधी के जन्म-दिन का भी कोई सिग्निफिकैंस और महत्व नहीं रह जायेगा। उनको भी निकाल दीजिए क्या जरूरत है उसकी भी एक बात और सोचने की है। हमारे उड़ीसा के एक सज्जन थे, और कामत साहब ने भी वही बात कही कि अगर सब देशों की छुट्टियां देखें तो शायद हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा छुट्टियां हैं। क्योंकि यहां मुख्तलिफ रिलीजन्स के लोग रहते हैं, उनके फाउण्डर्स के बर्थ-डे को छुट्टी माना है, अब एक और मान लीजिए। वैसे तो अपने देश में अभी हवाई जहाज लेकर घूम जाइये, दिल्ली में भी और गांव में भी चले जाइये। उधर टोकियो, न्यूयार्क में चले जाइये, कोई आदमी सड़क पर खाली नहीं मिलेगा, सब लोग अपने दफ्तर, शाप्स, इंडस्ट्रियल फैक्टरी, स्कूल-कालेज, अपने स्टाल और गवर्नमेंट आफिसेज़ में काम करते दीखते हैं, लेकिन हम लोग मेहनत कहां करते हैं? छुट्टी हो जायेगी तो किस की हो जायेगी? 23 छुट्टी किस की हैं? चन्द 10, 5 परसैंट जो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेण्ट्स हैं वह दफ्तर में काम करना छोड़ देंगे, लेकिन 70 फीसदी आदमी जो हल चला रहे हैं, उनकी छुट्टी तो नहीं होगी। तो छुट्टी का क्या आइडिया है?

[श्री चरण सिंह]

जो छुट्टी मनाई जाती रही हैं वह किसी महापुरुष का नाम याद करने के लिए इस उद्देश्य से मनाई जाती हैं कि हम उनकी नकल करें। लेकिन कहां कर रहे हैं ? पुरानी छुट्टी थीं, जन्माष्टमी की, रामनवामी की, अब सब उनको भूलते जा रहे हैं।

महात्मा गांधी के जन्म-दिन की हम छुट्टी मनाते हैं। 2 अक्तूबर को हम सब उनकी समाधि पर गये थे। कितने आदमी मौजूद थे वहां ? कितनों ने अपने घर पर मनाया, अगर वहां नहीं गये तो ?

इसलिए आपको यह एक सैटिस्फैक्शन हो जायेगा कि मैंने एक बड़ा काम करा दिया कि गवर्नमेंट ने बात मंजूर कर ली, लेकिन इससे देश का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। उनकी मैमोरी में भी और सेवा में भी कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा।

आपने रैज्यूलूशन पेश करने के वक्त और जो रैज्यूलूशन आपका है, उसमें एक सैंटेंस है कि कुछ ही प्रैजूडिसेज की वजह से यह होली-डे डिक्लेयर नहीं हो पाई। मैं अनुमान लगा सकता हूं उस बात का, लेकिन आपको यह तस्लीम करना पड़ेगा कि आपके इधर जितने साथी हैं, आप उन्हीं में हैं, या उधर भी हैं, लेकिन किसी को कोई प्रैजूडिस नहीं है। यह ह्यूमन वीकनेस है। लेकिन अगर मैं आपके सजैशन का विरोध कर रहा हूं तो मैं आपको किस तरह समझाऊं कि मेरे मन में कोई विरोध नहीं है केवल और लार्जर इंट्रैस्ट की बात है। मान लो मैंने कह दिया कि हां, तो भी मैं उसे कैबिनेट से कैरी-आउट करा सकूंगा, इसमें मुझे डाउट है। लेकिन मान लो करा लिया, फिर और जो बातें बताई हैं, उनका क्या होगा ?

इसलिए मैं आपके जरिये अपने माननीय मित्र से यह दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रख कर गवर्नमेंट की कठिनाइयों को देख कर आप अगर अपने जज़बात को दबाने की कृपा करें तो बेहतर होगा और इस रैज्यूलूशन को वापस ले लें। मैं ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह कह सकता हूं कि अगर वह इसे वापस ले लेंगे, तो मैं अपने साथियों को और समझाने की कोशिश करूंगा। लेकिन मैं वचन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one difficulty. The House has to rise to-day at 17.30 because of the meeting in honour of H. E. Mr. Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Please make it 17.45.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even after that we have to rise.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The next Bill is also in the name of Shri Samar Guha. According to that we have got one hour yet.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have heard with rapt attention the speech made by the hon. Home Minister. But I am sorry to say, as it happened earlier, in the case of the present Government also I would use the word 'they have miserably failed' to appreciate, to realise and to evaluate the essential as also the distinctive characteristic of the personality of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. The hon. Minister was present in this House when I spoke at length earlier. I tried to justify the distinction, not a quantitative distinction, but a qualitative distinction between a man of destiny, and a great-man. The man of destiny is born with a sense of mission and he is not always guided by reasons, but on many occasions by spiritual urges intuitively. He also leave the message in which lie some kind of values and those values not only transcend the age and the boundary of his country but also go far beyond to ages after ages, encompass the ideas of even the mankind as a whole. That is a man of destiny.

When we make reasons for gradation of leaders as No. 1, 2 and 3,—I am very sorry to say—this is the way how for 30 years attempts were made to black out the image, the life, and the contribution of Netaji. Netaji cannot be put in such gradation of leadership

When we just try to evaluate the characteristic of a personality, the historic characteristic of a revolutionary personality or a man of destiny whose contributions as I have said transcend the present age or even the contours of a particular country, those have not to be analysed quantitively but qualitatively. Here lies our difficutly. I am also aware that there have been many great men in our country. But let us not forget that all these great men followed certain lineage and there is another great man who followed a different lineage. One is the lineage of the Gandhian leadership. Every leader in India, whoever he may be, can be described mainly as satellites of the Gandhian solar system. Call him Sardar Patel; call him Pandit Nehru; call him Maulana Azad; call him anybody. Whoever they were, they were nothing, but the 'Satellites' in the Solar System—the big solar system—of Gandhian effluence, radiance, values,—whatever you may call it.

But there is only one man who broke out of the solar system of Gandhian Leadership. And, he moved out as a Comet—a Revolutionary Comet, I say, 'A Revolutionary Comet', with a 'Revolutionary Idea', and this revolutionary comet was Netaji.

Not only so. It must be remembered that in Indian politics of prefreedom days, anybody who rebelled against Gandhian leadership, either himself got wiped out, or was wiped out. But, it was here, that you had a Rebel President of the Congress, Subhas Chandra Bose, who rebelled against Gandhian leadership, only in certain aspects, not on all aspects, regarding the tactic of attaining independence. He achieved it.

I do not want to repeat what I said on the earlier occasion when I made a one-hour and twenty-five minute speech on Netaji's role

There would have been no independence today had there not been the complementary contribution of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. There was contradiction between Gandhiji and Subhas, always but they acted in a complementary way as well. If you say that Gandhiji alone achieved independence, it is a travesty of Indian history. If you say that Subhas Bose only achieved it, then, it is also equally a travesty of the truth of the Indian history. It is Gandhiji and Subhas both contributed in complementary ways to achieve it. Gandhiji might have a Messiahnic role, the role of a Messiah, of non-violence—that way his different role—as a world teacher. So far as Indian Independence is concerned, there were only two persons, Gandhiji and Netaji, who made fundamental contributions; and nobody else. Maybe, many great men were there. But qualitatively, it was only these two personalities—Gandhiji and Netaji,—one, through his technique of Satyagraha, the other through his way of revolutionary seizure of power made historic contributions. I do not want to deal with that aspect elaborately as I had dealt with it earlier.

I want to remind you that I am thankful to the whole House, as all of them, irrespective of parties, cutting across the barrier of party disfinction, everybody in this House,—supported the Bill. This is a triumph for the object for which the Bill has been proposed.

I again want to remind you, hon. Chaudhury saheb: Netaji is more than a great man. His life is a message to India. It was Gandhiji who said: 'My life is my Message'. Similarly, Netaji was, the only other person who can say that in India, nobody else. During the freedom struggle, can you cite anybody else who could say; 'My life is my message'? It was only the

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Mahatma and then the Netaji of the Indian people who could say so. That is the reason why it is an epic,—you can call it historic or you can call it the most significant adoration of the Indian people, when they hailed these two personalities as the Mahatma of the Indian people and Netaji of the Indian people.

That is why I said that it is not merely for the luxury, it is not merely for enjoying or whiling away a day that I want a holiday on Netaji's Birth-day. Did any of your leaders issue a statement to observe Netaji's birthday? I had written to the Janata Party President to issue a statement for observing Netaji's Birth-day. But he did not care for it. Did your Prime Minister issue any statement? Did any Leader of any Party issue a statement? Yet, in thousands and thousands of places of India, thousands and thousands of persons, spontaneously, naturally, out of inner feelings, out of inner urges, observed Netaji's Birthday all over the country from Kohima to Kerala.

In Delhi alone, ten different types of life-size posters of Netaji were there all over the place, in Old Delhi and New Delhi. How many celebrations were held? Many and innumerable. Did any one of any party, the Prime Minister, or any Leader of the opposition, ask the people to do it? Why did not the people do it? You were mentioning that on the birth-day of Gandhiji, a few people assembled to pay their respects, at Rajghat. But see, how the people spontaneously observed Netaji's birthday all over the country. Why did they do so?

The regime that was there in the saddle in this country, for thirty years, tried to black out Netaji. For thirty years, they tried to ignore Netaji, for thirty years, they showed as if Netaji was nobody in the national life of this country. The political leaders may have done so, but not the Indian people. Netaji conquered the hearts of the Indian people. That is why in spite of either you the politicians, we the politicians or they the politicians, whether they wanted or not, it is the people of India all over the country who observed Netaji's Birthday in a splendorous way. What they did on that occasion? There have been many meetings, many seminars, not just by paying pushpanjali, not by paying a tribute only but they discussed the role of Netaji, they discussed the life of Netaji, they discussed what is legacy meant. The people remembered the message of his life. It can inspire and will inspire the people of our country. It is the eternal youth, the emblem of eternal youth, that is the flaming image of Netaji that has inspired and is inspiring and will inspire the youth of India and of their revolutionary aspiration in any part of the world.

When I say that Netaji had a message, he believed that India has a mission to fulfil. In his diary, in his younger days, he wrote: 'I feel, I have a mission to fulfil.' He inherited that concept of mission from Swami Vivekanand, his spiritual Guru. In his autobiography, he has not written that 'I have been inspired by Swami Vivekanand but he wrote Swami Vivekanand entered into my life.' He inherited the mission and the message of Swami Vivekanand. Swami Vivekanand had a mission that India will grow; India will lead the world and India will go ahead with a new message for the whole civilisation of the world.

I suppose it will be startling to some of my Communist friends to know what Swamiji said. In 1890 when neither Marx nor Engels nor Lenin, nobody, could visualise where there would be a proletariat revolution, it was a vedantic sanyasi who prophesied that there will be first a revolution in Russia, then in China. I quote from an account of Sister Christine:

"It was in New York during Swamiji's last visit to America he

told us these things. Swamiji was walking up and down the floor and saying—first comes the rule of the Brahmans, then the rule of the Khatriyas. At present the world is being ruled by the Vaishyas. Next comes the rule of the Sudras. I am wondering where the first Sudra State will be established. It must be either in Russia or in China"

By the word Sudra, Swamiji meant the proletarians Then again in Dacca in 1902, Swamiji said:

"As the astronomers see the movements of the stars through telescope, likewise, the movement of the world falls within the range of my vision. You take it from me, this rising of the Sudras will take place first in Russia, and then in China, India will rise and will play a vital role in shaping the future world".

Look at 1902. Neither Marx nor Engels could visualise it. I think they prophesied that revolution will be in some of the advanced industrialised countries like Germany, England or France. Even Marx prophesied like that. But the Vedantic Sanyasi said that the revolution will be in Russia and then in China. I do not want to go into more details. But, I will just say and I quote what Swamiji further said about Indian Revolution:

"Now is the time to work. India's spiritual ideas may penetrate into the west. We must go out. We must conquer the world through our spiritualism."

"The only condition of national life, of awakened and vigorous national life, is the conquest of the world by Indian thought".

I shall now come to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Even in 1935 Subhas Bose preached the message of Swami Vivekanand that "India has a mission to fulfil." It was not just a political revolution, he did not visualise mere political freedom of India only. But he visualised that through Indian freedom, India will achieve something of an ideological attainment that will enlighten the world in a wonderful way.

Why do I say that Netaji should not be bracketed in serials of personalities like with 1, 2, 3 and 4? He had values; the concept of fundamental, he is a missionary; he envisaged for himself the role of a missionary that he inherited from the concept of Swamy Vivekanand. Now, I quote what Netaji said in London-Indian Conference in 1935, after summarising the course of evolution of poltical systems of the world. He said:

"We all know that, in the seventeenth century, England made a remarkable contribution to world-civilisation through her ideas of constitutional and democratic Government. Similarly, in the eighteenth centrury, France made the most wonderful contribution to the culture of the world through her ideas of "liberty, equality and fraternity". During the nineteenth century Germany made the most remarkable gift through her Marxian Philosophy. During the twentieth century Russia has enriched the culture and civilisation of the world through her achievement in proletarian revolution, proletarian Government and proletarian culture...."

Try to understand. Now what he said at the end. He said:

"The next remarkable contribution to the culture and civilisation of the world, India will be called upon to make."

I have many things to quote but I do not want to take much of the time of the House. I will skip over some of them. Again Netaji said in the same year:

"Our freedom struggle stands for the ultimate fulfilment of India's mission, so that India may be able

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to deliver to the world the message that has been her heritage through the past ages."

It is a meaningless evaluation of personalities calling Mahatmaji No. 1 Netaji No. 2 and others as No. three and four and so on. It is the ideological, historical and philosophical personality of Netaji which represents the value which he cherished. Again in 1944 at the Tokyo University he made a wonderful evaluation of the concept of free India which nobody has cared to read in the earlier regime. Netaji envisaged in October 1944 in the assembly of intellectuals of Japan when he concluded his speech by saying:

"India will, therefore, try to move to the next stage of political and social evolution."

It is not just the cult of hero worship that I want to preach. It is not just that revolutionary image of Netaji that I want to euologise and project. A revolutionary ideal is an idle exercise in the realm of intellectual errand unless it is christened by a revolutionary idealist in concrete reality. Jefferson of the American Revolution would have been called a mere idealist if there was no George Washington to give effect to the concept of American Revolution. Marx would have been known as a great academician if there were no Lenin or Mao Tse Tung to give effect to his concept of Proletarian Revolution. The concept of Indian mission and Indian revolution of Swami Vivekananda would have remained a mere vision without the birth of a revolutionary pilgrim in Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. What is Netaji! He is not just a great man. He is not a great personality only. He is a manifestation of values,—Netaji is the highest emblem of revolutionary idealism ever conceived in the annals of the world revolution.

When I say this—I ask—is there any example in any part of the world, when a man, a lonely man went out of his home, crossed countries after countries, continents after continents, swam across three oceans, established organisations in twenty countries, moved like modern prometheus of 'revolution' and raised an Army of Revolution almost out of dust? Is there any such example anywhere in the world of ours? He swam across a perpetually threat of death but daintlessly. Is there any other example of such reckless courage? That is why one of the great Generals belonging to the land of 'harakiri'—Japan—had said. "Subhas Chandra Bose is the greatest hero of our age." The supreme concept of heroism has been reflected in our time in the life of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Would you agree to accept it? Would you project it to our younger generation, to our future generation? This is my question.

Netaji is a magnificent inspirer of the ideal of Asiatic Revolution leading to Anti-Colonial Liberation of the Asiatic people from the bondage of Western colonialism. It is not my word. When Tanku Abdur Rehman came to India after freedom, he said: "Netaji raised us from dust". In Kaula Lumpur, Malaysia, the Pakistani High Commissioner told during the recent ceremony of Netaji's birthday that "Netaji not only liberated India but he liberated Pakistan also. He was the main inspirer for the liberation of most of the Asiatic countries in South-East Asia."

Netaji is the principal architect of Indian Leftism who ushered India into an age of modern Socio-Political Concept. Netaji is the father of other Idea of Indian National Planning for the national reconstruction of free-India.

Netaji is the greatest integrator of the Indian people,—cutting across the barriers of caste, creed, religious community,—into a reality of Indian national community.

Netaji is the Supreme mainfestation of the image of a Supreme Commandar of the Army of Indian Revolution that will inspire our youths,

and our Jawans for generations to come. Netaji is the living image of the faith to inspire our countrymen to believe that India has a Mission to fulfil.

Sir, this is the reason why I am saying: don't try to equate him with other great men of India. If you try to equate him with other great men, then I am sorry to say that many of the message of his life, many of the contributions of his life will be lost. That is why I asked 'can you cite any other example of the quintessence of the values of Netaji? I tried in a nut shell to project the values which Netaji represented and represents. Would you allow this value to be lost? Are these treasures not the treasures of our national value, not only the treasure of national value but the treasure that is to be handed over from generation to generation to inspire the concept of revolutionary idealism, the idealism that will try to build a new India. Not only India alone, but like Swami Vivekananda, his disciple,—Netaji said: "India has a Mission to fulfil" and I say in this world of today when whole world saw the American Revolution, the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution and the China's Revolution, there will be another revolution in India, and that revolution would be different. Whereas the whole Western world is based on the materialistic conception of life, Netaji said that the Indian revolution would not only be based on the concept of equality, justice and fraternity but essentially on the basis of concept of spiritual values as well. That would be the latest revolution of the world today. I say that what Swami Vivekananda preached Netaji also preached that India has a message to deliver to the world. I have many other materials but I have no time to quote them. But I will quote here a German Biographer of Netaji who was with Netaji in the Hitler days. He wrote about Netaji:

> "Even as a human being and a thinker, Bose was seeking a new philosophy—a new ethical conception—in human affairs. A rare personality in contemporary world history, he was at once deeply involved in the great spiritual heritage of India and actively concerned with the most modern social and technological advances anywhere in the world. His sense of mission did not admit of any compromises or any reservations. He sought to inspire, by his own example, his countrymen and his followers with the same spirit of total dedication to the cause. In this he also succeeded in a great measure and thus remains an example in leadership. Thus, even though Bose left us much before his time, his legacy in thought and deed for the present and coming generations remains. Who knows India may in time rediscover Subhas Chandra Bose and in his own words 'deliver to the world the message that has been her heritage through the past ages'."

What a foreigner understood the significance of the life of the revolutionary pilgrim of India—I do not say merely of revolutionary leader of India—very miserably I should say, we have failed, many of our leaders have failed to appreciate and understand.

I think Chaudhuri Saheb knows; those who are older men here know the name of Sadhu T. L. Vaswani, a great philsopher and savant of Sind, of Karachi. He was respected by Mahatma Gandhi and by everybody in India in those days. I quote what he said about Netaji:

> "Ye children of the sages of the East, India is rising with a radiant light and a flame of freedom to give her message to the nations. In this new day that is dawning, Subhas will I believe, be greeted by millions of women and men of India as a prophet of resistance and revolution."

Sir, this prophet of resistance and revolution,, this prophet who cherished the dream of fulfilling the mission of India, this prophet of revolution, the

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pilgrim of Indian revolution effected himself and transformed himself not into personality but into values. It is known to everybody what he named his autobiography. Have you heard a politician, a statesman, a general, a great leader, a socialist, a leftist—ever named his autobiography as the "Autobiography of an Indian pilgrim". He wanted to be remembered by the Indian people, not as a patriot, not as a hero, not as a revolutionary, but as 'An Indian Pilgrim' in quest of fulfilling the mission of Mother India. You will be astonished to know that he owned nothing—he did not want any glory, no power, no position,—nothing in this world. But he would never part with a small bag containing a small piece of Gita a mala, and a tiny book of tantra—Chandi! They were constant companions of Netaji whether he had been in the war front or in the office or in administration. Wherever he had been, a Chandi, a Gita and a Mala were the last resort of the eternal soul of an Indian pilgrim that lived in him.

I know today you are opposing my Bill, but the hon. Minister—God willing—with tears in eyes, you will have to change; this Janata Government will have to change their mind to declare 23 January, the birth day of not Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, but the birthday of the prophet of Revolution the birthday of the Indian pilgrim, the birthday of the Messiah of a new concept of Indian revolution and of a person who dreamt of a new India, of an India that will fulfil her mission that has been handed over to us by our ancient civilization and ancient culture.

Sir, this is not a political question with me,—this is not a party question wih me. This is a very fundamental question, this is a spiritual question. Therefore, it is very difficult for me to withdraw the Bill. Even if I be alone to vote for my Bill, whatever may happen—there may be earthquake anywhere—but this humble dust of the feet of Netaji is not going to accept any other suggestion because I consider that it is not paying homage to any great man, not worshipping a great man, but preserving the message, the mission, the value that has been given to us by the Prophet of Indian Revolution and I hope it may so happen that we may have again the radiance of his guidance in leading the destiny of our country in near future!

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): With great respect to Samar Babu, I want to say...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am sorry, I am not going to hear anybody.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to say that since the Home Minister has told us in so many words that if Shri Samar Guha were not to say 'no' but withdraw the Bill for the time being until the Minister gets more time to persuade his colleagues further without treating it as a promise—he said that, if I have understood correctly—and yet therefore to keep the matter open, and to enable the Home Minister and his colleagues to have further time to think about it, why not I request Mr. Guha to withdraw the Bill? This is because there is no opposition, and the Government has not opposed the whole thing. Otherwise we are in a very difficult situation; having spoken on the Bill we do not want the Bill to be rejected. This is my request to Mr. Samar Guha. I hope I am expressing the views of my colleagues on this issue.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : समर गुहा जी, हम सब सदन की ओर से आप से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि आप गृह मंत्री जी की प्रार्थना पर, उनके विचारों पर ध्यान करते हुए, अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें, सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह ज्यादा इनरेबल होगा, सभापति जी।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It seems that many of my colleagues are supporting my contention and I hope Shri Samar Guha is listening to what

I am telling. Let us keep the matter open and let there be more deliberations.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: May I request the hon. Home Minister to at least give us an assurance that he will discuss it with his Cabinet colleagues and consider the resolution that Shri Samar Guha has moved?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That he has said.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Chairman Sir, I have received a note from my respected Chaudhry Saheb. He knows my mind and I know his mind as well and I also know in what great respect he holds Netaji and in what esteem he holds Netaji. I do not want to read out what he has written to me for obvious reasons. But from the assurance that has been given in this note, it appears to me that it would perhaps be possible in view of the unanimous opinion expressed by the House that a certain particular machinery will be evolved through which this matter will be discussed, and the final decision in favour of the object of the Bill will be taken.

I will again say only, I withdraw the Bill, but the Home Minister will understand that while I withdraw it, I am not withdrawing what I wanted to put. If unfortunately it happens otherwise—that is also perhaps understood—what will be the effect on me and how I will react, I do not know. I have said, this is a spiritual question with me. I believe, I trust....

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The House deals with mundane questions, not spiritual matters.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There are some fools like me who feel that even mundane matters are spiritual matters I do not know what is the definition of matter. Even the humblest of the humble, highest of the high scientists do not know how to define matter.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I give him my sincere commitment that I will do my best to reason it out with my colleagues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for observing the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as national holiday."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was by leave withdrawn.

16.57 hrs.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I do not know whether it is the indication of something else. Again I am feeling that it is the indication of something else that I am getting preference in ballot for everything about Netaji. I never used to get any preference in ballot for any kind of Bill or Resolution earlier.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is destiny.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not know whether it is destiny. For the last few months, in everything about Netaji, I am getting priority in the ballot.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): The Bill is about changing the name of Anadaman and Nicobar Islands as Shahid and Swaraj Dweep. This question had been debated once before the House and it was decided that it was not for the House to change the name of any place, town, State or island and it would be for the representatives of that place, town State or island to say what name they want for their place, town, State or Island. I will

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put this matter before the Home Ministry's consultative committee about Andaman and Nicobar. If those representatives accept the new name suggested by the hon. membr, I will have no objection.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): The representative from Andaman and Nicobar, Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta, is here. He agrees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration has not been moved yet.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to rename the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as Shahid and Swaraj Dweep, be taken into consideration."

I was in this House when this matter was discussed at length. I also participated in it. I do not remember whether it was a Bill or Resolution. I do not remember whether it was a Bill or a motion that was moved by Shri B. K. Das Choudhury for re-naming and it was also discussed for 4 or 5 hours and the whole House unanimously supported the motion. I just want to remind many of the new friends who have come to this House as to why this question arose at all. In December 1943 Netaji while he visited Port Blair, he visited that Indian Bastille the Cellular jail of Andamans. After that he had a big rally in the maidan of Port Blair and in that rally Netaji announced re-naming of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as Shahid and Swaraj Dweep. Why it was named Shahid Dweep? You know that I have already used the words "Cellular jail". The Cellular jail is known as the Bastille of India and when the administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was handed over to the Azad Hind Government, Netaji wanted to honour all the martyrs. Vir Savarkar was there and many other leaders of India were there.

AN HON. MEMBER: Tilak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Tilak was not there. He was in Mandalay jail.

SHRI UGRASEN (Deoria): Sardar Kartar Singh.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Many. Many of them sacrificed their lives. In honour of the martyrs he wanted to name them as Shahid Dweep. The first flag of Indian freedom was hoisted in Andaman Islands. He wanted to remind the country that it should be re-named as Swaraj Dweep. This matter was discussed and it was the unanimous view of the House that this name as was given by Netaji should be accepted. Then, I remember Shri Raj Bahadurji, who was then the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, moved the resolution and said: "Give us the time, we shall discuss the matter with the Consultative Committee here and also the Committee in Andaman and then let you know what is their opinion." But what was their opinion was not known to us.

Then there is another difficulty and that is that the body which is helping the Andamans Administration is a nominated body. It is not an elected body. As it is not an elected body, it will be just the opinion of a few persons, not the people of Andamans. If there is a referendum....

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): It is an indirectly elected body.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Indirectly elected body. At that time it was a nominated body. Recently it has become an elected body. But at that time it was only a nominated body. Therefore, it would have been just the opinion of one or two dozen people. It would not have been the opinion of the people of Andamans. If there is any referendum, I am not opposed to that, or if there is some kind of consultation, I am not opposed to it. But I would only seek the guidance of

Choudhury Sahib as to what would be the form of getting the opinion. I want that it should be done in a democratic way. That means, Members of Parliament should not impose it although we should not forget that it was a great Chapter of history of our freedom when the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were renamed as Shahid and Swaraj Dweep by Netaji. The first banner of Indian freedom was hoisted in the Andaman Islands by the greatest revolutionary of our country. Andaman and Nicobar Islands was the first liberated territory and renaming was also done in honour of the Shahid who were in the Cellular jail. Also, remember that the concept of Swaraj was first fulfilled in those Islands. For that reason I hope the views expressed in the House earlier and at present also should be given honour and a proper *modus operadi* should be evolved so that we can ascertain the views of this House, the Consultative Committee as you said, and others and then finally arrive at a decision. As you said, if you kindly give that assurance to this House, then I may not press this Bill at present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to rename the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as Shahid and Swaraj Dweep, be taken into consideration."

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I would only say that the Consultative Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands is more representative to-day than what it was some two years ago. It consists of members who are elected representatives of the people. It cannot speak in the name of these two islands on such an important matter as the one now before the House. But it has a right to give its opinion. I will invite Mr. Guha to a meeting of the Committee. He will be free to express his views before the Committee. I think the Committee is likely to agree with him. But I think the better course will be that instead of taking a decision, we put the matter before them, and take their opinion.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I would like to say something, because it involves my constituency. I very well understand the sentiments of Prof. Samar Guha. I also appreciate the way the hon Home Minister has approached this matter. "Andaman and Nicobar" is the old name in history; and there are six types of tribal people residing in that part of the country; and there are other people who have suffered all these years on very many occasions. And it would not be wise also, to take a hasty decision in the matter. It will be very much necessary not only to take the views of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee, but it will also be very much appreciated if Government can take the views of the people of the Islands, and have a referendum. It will be more appropriate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I agree to withdraw the Bill, in view of the assurance given by the Home Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to rename the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as Shahid and Swaraj Dweep".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was by leave withdrawn.

17.09 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL (AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 352)

By Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to my hon. friend and col-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

league Prof. Samar Guha for having given the House—not to me alone, but to the entire House—enough time to consider the next bill, viz. the bill to amend Article 352 dealing with the Emergency provisions of the Constitution, which in a sense is equally important—as important as, if not more important than—as the bills which have been moved just now. It is important for the country's Constitution, for our democracy and for our liberty. I, therefore, seek to move the first motion, because according to the records, the debate was adjourned last time. Members had consideration for me. They moved that the bill be adjourned. As I was in the Jagat Sabha in New York, I could not attend the Lok Sabha here. I wanted to attend the Lok Sabha; but I was refused leave to leave the Jagat Sabha session there; which went on for 3 months.

I move:

"That the debate on the motion 'That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration', which was adjourned on the 18th November, 1977, be resumed now."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the debate on the motion 'That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration' which was adjourned on the 18th November 1977, be resumed now."

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of article 352)—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before the further discussion on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri H. V. Kamath is resumed, I would like to mention that four hours and six minutes have already been taken by this Bill, thus exhausting the time of two hours originally allotted for its discussion and two hours extended for its discussion on 18-11-1977. As a large number of Members have already spoken, I think the Minister may now speak and thereafter Shri Kamath may reply.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): Let us extend the time by one hour.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I support it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the time should be extended?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, the time is extended. Now those hon. Members who want to participate in the debate may do so. Then the Minister will speak.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): सभापति महोदय, इस बिल पर सरकार का जवाब आ जाए। डिस्कसन तो इस पर हो ही गया है। दूसरे सदस्यों के भी बिल रहते हैं, उनके बिल भी आ जायेंगे। कामथ जी के बिल पर हम सरकार का मत सुन लेंगे कि सरकार क्या चाहती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It seems there are no hon. Members wanting to speak on this.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am sure that many hon. Members would have liked to speak on Shri Kamath's Bill. They are not present here because of the fact that two earlier Bills by Shri Samar Guha were there. It was expected that Shri Samar Guha's Bill would take all the time and no time would remain for Shri Kamath's Bill. Therefore, in fairness to those people who have already left and those present here but are not ready to speak, I suggest that we should extend the time by one hour, if not more. In the mean time, the Law Minister can intervene and give us an indication of the Government's mind. This can go on till 5.30 p.m. It will be resumed after a fortnight.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid that would not be correct. Mr. Mavalankar's suggestion is rather inconvenient because after the Minister replies....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He is not replying, he is only intervening.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I have to reply.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: After his intervention, we can still speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be the privilege of the Speaker to rule upon; because I cannot depart from the rules and conventions.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What are the rules in this matter, I would like to know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The rules are that the hon. Minister replies and then the hon. Member in charge of the Bill...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister does not reply he only intervenes, generally at the end.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, the hon. Minister might speak, but the House will rise at 5.30.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: He cannot be last but one. There are many precedents in the House that after the Ministers intervene, other Members have spoken, and finally the Member in charge of the Bill has replied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, in deference to the wishes expressed by the hon Members. I am asking the hon. Minister to intervene at this stage. We will see.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): May I say that I may be the last one plus "X" and "X" may be determined later whether it will be two or three or zero.

I am very happy that the hon. Member, Shri Kamath, who has participated in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly and, if I may say so, is one of the founders of our Constitution, has highlighted the various aspects of the emergency by means of this Bill. I would like to say and assure all the hon. Members of this House, that the Government fully shares all the anxieties of the hon. Member, Shri Kamath, and the other hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill, because none of us at all wish to look back upon those 19 dark months through which this country passed.

It is a fact which is regarded with no small wonder in so many countries of the world by the people of those countries, as to how India created history by coming out of such a traumatic experience of 19 months in such a wonderful and in such an assertive way. In fact, I would say that during the few months in which I happened to visit some of the other countries of the world, I found that the poor Indian citizens had come to be regarded with a new respect by the people of those countries.

People in many Western democracies used to feel, and they had come to regard it as an established fact, that in one country after another, so far as the developing world was concerned, democracy would be crumbling, and that once democracy had crumbled, it would not be able to revive. And it was a very pleasant shock to the people who had faith in democracy and democratic institutions when they found that in India, which is still a poor country, a developing country, even after democracy came under such an attack, even after its having crumbled, the common man of India asserted his right so valiantly, so fearlessly and so totally, and showed his love of democratic rights and freedoms and individual liberties in such a way that it is a big triumph of democracy in his country

But in spite of the fact that the country has come out and particularly the common man has come out of this 19 months of traumatic experience of such a vast magnitude and we would not like such a nightmare to be repeated in this country at any time, it is essential that we give a close look at any inadequacies in our Constitution which had been highlighted by this nightmare. I would like to congratulate Shri Kamath who has taken this step of highlighting these inadequacies

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

of the Constitution by bringing this Bill. In fact, I am happy to say that the Government has been seized of this problem right from the moment it was installed last year. It has been giving conscious thought to the various changes which have to be made in the Constitution not only in the context of the 42nd Amendment but also in other respects because it was realised that there have to be safeguards. It must be seen today that no Government ever would be able to subvert the Constitution in the manner it was subverted during the period of emergency and, therefore, institutional safeguards have to be provided. While it may be that the emergency provisions may be necessary, some extraordinary powers may be necessary in situations and conditions of stress and so on, they must be coupled with such safeguards, such clear safeguards that the possibility of misuse may not be there at all. I am happy that the hon. Member, Shri Kamath, has thought of many things in this regard, many changes that he would like to be made in Article 352 of he Constitution But at the same time, I would like to say it is not merely Article 352 of the Constitution which may be needed to be amended. If people's rights have to be safeguarded and the future generation which are to come in this country which will also hold their head high among the democratic countries in the world are to be safeguarded, many things dealing with the emergency would require examination and Government, in fact is seized of those things and wants to be careful so that no loopholes may hereafter be left. I am also happy to say that the Government has already embarked upon the process of the widest possible consultation so far as the various groups and parties represented either in this House or the other House are concerned. Therefore certain proposals were evolved and those proposals were communicated to the leaders of the various political parties and groups in the two Houses of Parliament and those discussion are going on. Several meetings have already taken place but another meeting is yet to take place because a draft Bill will have to be considered in that meeting and finally in this very session of the House a comprehensive constitution (amendment) bill which will particularly deal with these emergency provisions also would be brought. Since the proposals have not been finalised, I would not say with exactitude as to what the Government is going to do because it is only after the discussion that the proposals of the Government would get finalised. But I will give an indication of the present thinking of the Government on the subject. If I take the provisions of the Bill which has been moved by hon. Member Shri Kamath, he has firstly proposed that the words 'internal disturbance' be substituted by 'armed insurrection'. So far as the spirit of the change is concerned, the Government is entirely in agreement with the spirit of that change, of course, verbally as it is a matter of language whether one word or the other is more appropriate. The words which are under consideration of the Government are instead of 'armed insurrection' 'armed rebellion'. Perhaps, the hon. Member would agree that the effect of the meaning of the two words would be the same. Whether it is armed rebellion or armed resurrection. I do not happen to be a linguist....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am not a stickler for words, I am not a jurist. You are a better judge.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The "armed rebellion" are under the consideration of the Government.

Another change that has been advocated by the hon. Member is that the period of two months should be changed to one month. I am happy to say that is also the thinking of the Government. The Government is thinking of substituting the period of one month for the Parliament's ratification of the proclamation of Emergency.

Of course, an Emergency can arise at any time, it can arise when the Parliament is not in session. If there is an Emergency, a real Emergency, then the Emergency will not wait for the convening of the Parliament. Therefore, the power in the Government to declare a state of Emergency is absolutely essential. It is unavoidable. But the period before which the proclamation of Emergency must be got ratified by Parliament should be as little as possible The hon. Member has suggested a reduction in the period, from two months to one month. I am happy to say that that is the present thinking of the Government also.

The other major change that has been suggested is in regard to the majority which should be entitled to ratify the proclamation of Emergency. That is a very important point. An Emergency cannot be a party affairs. An Emergency is a national affair. Whenever there would be a real Emergency, it is expected that all sections of the House, the major sections of the House would back up the Government in regard to the declaration of a state of Emergency. So far as other laws and other measures are concerned, when the Government gets a mandate of the people to run the affairs of the country, so long as it represents the majority, so long as it has got a majority in the House and that majority is prepared to back up the Government in regard to all those measures, a simple majority is all right. But the state of Emergency is much too a serious matter and its consequences are very serious. Therefore, it should not be that by a mere majority of the members of the House, it should be possible for the Government to have the proclamation of Emergency, such a great thing, such a solemn thing, ratified by the two Houses.

I am happy to say that the Government's thinking is also on the same lines in the same direction. The hon. Member has suggested that it should be by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members of that House present and voting. I would like to point out to the hon. Member that even under article 368, when the Constitution itself is required to be amended, what is provided is an absolute majority of the total membership of that House and majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. When that is the position in regard to passing an amendment to the Constitution, perhaps, I think, it would not be logical or proper to say that the ratification of the proclamation should require a greater majority than that.

So far as the present thinking of the Government is concerned, it is that instead of a mere majority of the members of the House, it may be substitued by a clear majority of the total membership of the House and not less than two-thirds of the member present and voting so that the same kind of majority which is required for an amendment of the Constitution may also be inter-posed in regard to the ratification of the proclamation of Emergency. After all, if it is a very important matter, then, obviously, every section of the House would like to be present in the House and it should not be difficult to get that kind of majority. I believe, if that is a kind of majority which is insisted upon for amending the Constitution, that would be a majority which would be enough for the ratification of the proclamation of Emergency.

I would like to caution that, supposing the entire country is behind the proclamation of Emergency and, therefore, the matter is taken lightly and many members are not able to come to attend the Parliament and so on and so forth, we should not introduce a provision which will make it difficult, even though the consensus is there, for the ratification of the proclamation.

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

I would like to suggest to the hon. Member that two-thirds of those present and voting and an absolute majority of the total membership should be enough, particularly when it is considered enough for an amendment of the Constitution.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I had inserted this amendment in the fond hope, if this amendment is accepted as it is, Article 368 also could be subsequently amended on the same lines thus making two-thirds of the total membership and three-fourth of the Members present and voting for the amendment of the Constitution which is also made equally difficult. That was my hope.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As a mater of fact in these questions, if I may say so, with great respect to the hon. Member, mathematically, there is no way of measuring which is proper. Even two-thirds is fairly a high figure; three-fourth a little higher. There is some little difference. But I would say that once we have had this two-thirds and an absolute majority, that is all right. There is a certain rationale behind that. Perhaps there may not be much justification for a sort of altering that concept, a well-established concept of two-thirds present and voting and an absolute majority of the whole House.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: There is nothing sacrosanct aobut it

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Nothing in this world is sacrosanct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may continue on the next day. The House stand adjourned to reassmble on Monday, the 27th February, 1978.

17.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 27, 1978/Phalguna 8, 1899 (Saka).

GMGIPND—L.—618LS—28-3-78—880